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THE LATE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

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RELICS OF THE REBELS.

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THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL DEFENCES

FROM WASHINGTON TO FORT MONROE.

THE REBEL BATTERIES AT OCCOQUAN BAY—STONY POINT, COCKPIT POINT, MORGAN POINT, EVANSPORT AND SHIPPING POINT—DESERTION AND DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY—DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTERIES, GUNS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD STEAMBOAT HUGH HASTINGS,
Saturday, March 15, 1862.

An opportunity offering itself to reach Fortress Monroe by the way of the Potomac River, we gladly availed ourselves of the privilege. On board the boat we found that a fellow-correspondent and Professor Lowe, the celebrated aeronaut, were to be our traveling companions; we also learned from the Captain that the boat would stop at various landings on the Virginia and Maryland side. Thus a desire which we had long entertained was about to be gratified—viz.: an opportunity to thoroughly inspect those batteries which had blockaded the Potomac, and whose terrible power and enormous range had astonished our troops.

Passing the various encampments and fortifications which surround Washington and crown the prominences on the hills, we were soon opposite the city of Alexandria, the first landing-place of our troops on the soil of Virginia. The streets looked deserted, many of the stores, warehouses and private residences, by their closed shutters and padlocked doors, gave silent evidence of the proclivities of their owners. The Stars and Stripes waved above the public buildings, over our loyal soldiers and over as rank traitors as the South produces, and yet who under its glorious folds are permitted to carry on their business in peace. Steaming away and down the river, just fifteen miles from Washington, we were abreast of Mount Vernon where the Captain kindly landed us.

We ascended the narrow path that led to the tomb. No vandal had disturbed the sacred repose of the remains. The cold marble sarcophagus of WASHINGTON and his partner were untouched and unprofaned by either rebel or Union picket. The burning hatred, the active animosity, and the terrible war thundering over the soil of Virginia had not disturbed the solitude reigning here. A few pickets were strolling around or pacing on the lawn in front of the mansion, while two or three aged darkies were lazily lounging against the wall of one of the negro quarters.

A fine avenue from the rear of the house has been opened since it passed into possession of the ladies. Buildings have been remodeled and restored to their original architectural beauty, while the mansion itself has received a great deal of redecorating. The fine old trees, such as the prickly holly, the magnolia and the hawthorne, which WASHINGTON planted, are green and flourishing. But I will not enter into too many details regarding a spot so familiar to us all. The bell of the steamboat warned us to be on board, and we therefore took a hurried leave of a spot where we could have lingered for hours.

Proceeding down the river we soon passed Pohick Bay, which divides into Accontick Creek, which runs interiorly between Fairfax Court-house and Mason's Hill and Pohick Creek, a small creek named after a village of that name.

A few miles further down we reached Occoquan River. The entrance to this river is Belmont Bay. Landing at the entrance of Belmont Bay we ascended a slight bluff, situated at the bend of the river, and here found the Occoquan Battery and the Battery of Stony Point. These fortifications were long since dismantled, and the guns carried away. As a means of offence or defence it was evidently not of any strategic importance, and the position of the batteries rendered them untenable. There were embrasures for four cannon at the Occoquan Battery, and for six at Stony Point. The batteries were simple earthworks, with trenches reaching from one to the other, and a few rifle pits.

The Occoquan River is navigable for a distance of nine miles, at high tide, for boats drawing 4½ feet of water. It passes by Occoquan and Colchester, two small assemblages of stores and dwellings. One of its branches is the celebrated Bull Run.

Cockpit Point and Freestone Point are bluffs, at the base of which is a sandy beach, which is washed by the waters of the Potomac. Along the ridge of the bluffs which are twenty feet in height, there is a growth of fir trees. By the addition of other trees which have been hewn down, they make an *abattis* of a rather formidable nature. In front of these points the Potomac sweeps in its course to the sea, while its lateral sides are protected by the Powell River and Neabsco Creek. It was here the troops under Gen. HOOKER made the attack, only to learn, however, that the few artillerists who remained, were left to fire their last charge in case of our advance, and then blow up the guns, while the troops had long since retreated.

The fortifications here consisted of an extended series of earthworks, built of sandbags, with wicker-work supports, and protecting mounds for the gunners. The magazines were strongly protected by means of stone arched-roofs, covered with earth, the guns which had been used were mostly rifled, and of a calibre ranging from 32-pounders to 84-pounders. The carriages were broken, burned and thrown from their position; ammunition was left scattered in every direction, while broken tables, chairs, overcoats and caps were to be found in abundance. There were no Armstrong or Whitworth guns found here.

Our next stopping-place was Shipping Point. Capt. PHILLIPS kindly lowered a boat and rowed us on shore. Landing on a pleasant pebbly beach, we were stopped by a sentinel, who asked for the countersign. Not being in possession of that magic word, we were compelled to remain stationary until the sergeant of the guard made his appearance. Our orders were examined, and a Pennsylvania sergeant volunteered to point out every object of interest. We found a company of our soldiers most comfortably ensconced beneath the bluff, and defended from the winds by the pine trees which are of natural growth and the dense mass of trees, limbs and branches with which the enemy had covered the bank, to prevent our soldiers, in case of landing, charging up their parapets. A long row of good, clean tents were used as their quarters. The sergeant gave us the story of these tents. It appears they were rebel tents, but in the hurry of evacuation, or else not willing to be cumbered by them in their march, they had buried them in the ground; over the different places they had piled sand like a grave-mound and placed a board slab at the foot and at the head. Our soldiers being possessed of an inquisitive turn of mind, thought they would pry into the sand, perhaps valuables might be buried there. In their school-boy days they had read the *Arabian Nights*, they had dim ideas of the South, visions of its wealth and magnificence. The explorers soon made discoveries. Behold! instead of the loathsome corps greeting their vision, there were most excellent tents, overcoats, boxes of candles, decanters, canteens, &c. These Pennsylvania resurrectionists were delighted. They were overburdened with spoils. Tentless they had been for two nights, but now like beavers they set to work, erected the tents in a long row, took boards which they found scattered along the beach and made floors for the tents, collected chairs, tables, two or three looking-glasses, and even a Yankee clock, manufactured at Bridgeport, Conn. The mechanics of the North were utilitarians. When we entered their tents, we found one of the fine decanters made a most excellent candelabra, for from its mouth protruded the Grecian form of a candle.

We left the tents and then climbed through the tangled branches of trees up the bank and again squeezed through an opening in the palisades which lined the top of the bank. These palisades were composed of pine trees trimmed to the trunk and driven into the ground at least ten feet, and allowing about twelve feet to protrude. These tree-trunks were close together and extended for nearly a quarter of a mile around the batteries and completely defended the besieged from infantry charges. The first battery was erected for a single gun. It was an earthwork of great height, surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, while in the rear was a zig-zag trench six feet deep that led to the main fortification. The gun had been burst by filling it with powder, sand and two balls, and then setting fire to the gun carriage. The gun lay in the sand deeply imbedded. In the explosion it had been obliquely fractured from the breach. It lay in three pieces; the vent was blown open and enlarged to the diameter of half an inch. The bore was rifled and large enough for an 84-pound shell. The material of the gun was fine-grained. The cylindro-conical balls had a leaden band around the base. They were nicely and cleanly made, and I should judge of English manufacture.

This gun was placed so that it was capable of but slight depression, the platform of the carriage being low in the embanked trench; and this fact accounts for the inaccuracy of their range when firing at passing vessels. At an elevation of twenty degrees, a Colonel informed me, the ball went over the river and exploded in Gen. HOOKER's encampment. At one time a shell passed within twenty feet of Prof. LOWE's balloon. It will thus be perceived that this gun could carry a ball nearly four miles, surpassing the Parrott 100-pound rifled gun, which, at an elevation of twenty degrees never reached over 6,420 yards.

Crossing a temporary bridge over the ditch surrounding the fortification, we passed into the fort, now dismantled and deserted. This fort was the finest defence which the enemy had on the Potomac River. It was an admirably fortified spot, difficult of approach by nature, and materially strengthened by engineering science; it commanded the Potomac River up and down, as well as the opposite shore. It could pour a terrible fire upon a flotilla which attempted to cross, while the palisades enabled the riflemen to pour broadsides into a landing party. Looking around, we saw sufficient evidence of the prodigal supply of ammunition which the enemy possessed, every weapon, every ball, every cartridge was of the most approved pattern known to modern warfare. The guns, though exploded and fractured, or else spiked, were of the finest kind. One was a Blakely, carrying a 140-pound shot. This one had the carriage burnt, but failed to explode; the balls lie in profusion around, ready to be used. Another gun was a 32-pound Parrott, which was burnt, but not at the breech; the cast-iron barrel had a longitudinal fracture, but the wrought-iron breech was uninjured. One gun was an 80-pounder, rifled at the Richmond Tredagar works. This had split in a dozen pieces. Other guns had been thrown down the bank by our own soldiers. They were merely spiked, and would be taken to the Navy-yard. The supply of ammunition was most bountiful. The attempts to destroy everything had failed. In the hurry of departure they left behind ammunition and projectiles of every description. Immense loaded and unloaded conical shells, spherical shot, canister, grape and shrapnel were in abundance. The rebels attempted to destroy the gun-platforms by blowing them up, and the defences by splitting open the sandbags, but a very little labor would place them in proper condition.

There can be no doubt that the best cannon and projectiles imported from England were divided between Craney Island and Pig's Point, opposite Newport's News and the batteries on the Potomac. No such cannon can be found in any of the other rebel fortifications. The loss must be irreparable.

Passing from the batteries on the Point, we went through the late encampments which the enemy occupied. Everything had been burned, and several of the wooden sheds were still smoking. I picked up a couple of coats belonging to the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment. Most certainly we need never talk of shoddy clothes after an examination of these specimens. I send you one as a pattern. A curious circumstance connected with nearly all the clothes we find is that they have the United States button on, or else no military button at all. Following the footsteps of our guide over intrenched works, rifle-pits, ditches, banks and mounds of earth, we arrived at a small, shabby-looking dwelling, where we found a woman who had departed with the retreating army, but had come back. From her we gathered many interesting facts. She, of course, announced herself as a Union woman, and her statement was that after Gov. LETCHER's proclamation, every man capable of bearing arms was forced into the ranks; that the troops grumbled terribly when they were ordered to retreat and leave their batteries; but they were appeased by being told it was a defeat to the enemy, because it would take them further from home, while they would fall behind the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, and be nearer to supplies. This woman also stated that the whole country was desolated for miles back. This part of her information we did not doubt, for on every side the vandals had left their imprint. Leaving this old woman, we visited the Sutler's store, which had been vacated. The poor fellow in his hurry had left everything except his cash-box. On a table in the back room, which had evidently been used for dining, some whisky was still in the bottle, while some cooked liver was on the dish. Mr. Sutler had evidently "vamosed the ranche." Our soldiers found an excellent supply of peanuts, or ground-nuts, which they devoured with a zest, besides gingerbread and a world of knick-knacks.

During all our explorations on shore it was moonlight, and, as it was getting late, Prof. LOWE set his men at work to get his balloon, which had been landed, on board our boat. By the aid of a couple of privates, we succeeded in getting our trophies on board the boat, one of which was a 125-pound shell.

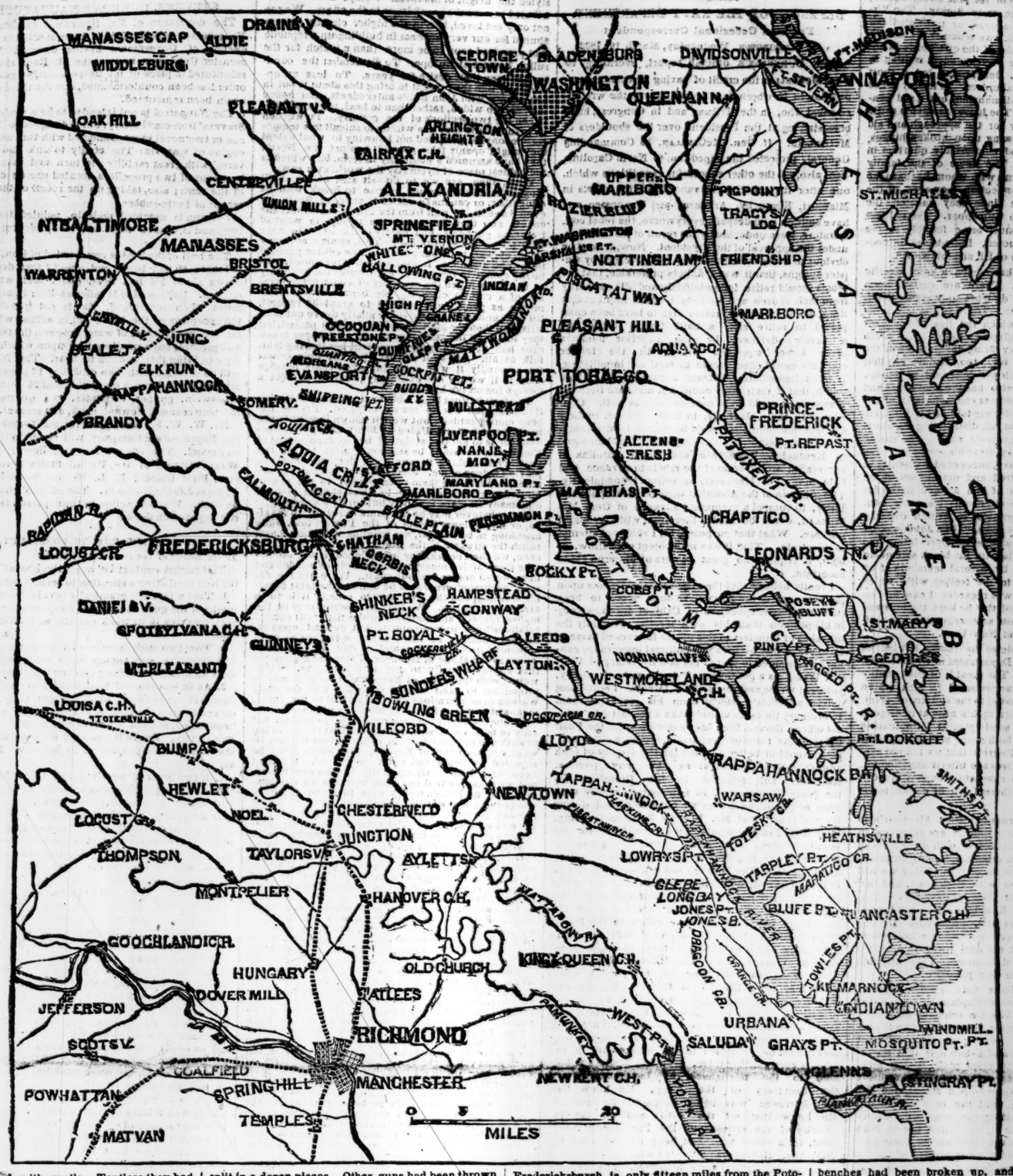
As we pulled off from shore, we received the pleasant intelligence from one of the soldiers that we might get a pop from one of the Aquia Creek batteries, which had not been evacuated. Our suggestive informant was mistaken, as subsequent events proved. Although we knew the guns were of the largest calibre, yet our Captain kept the channel, and passed the batteries without a shot being fired. It was an unanimous opinion they had been evacuated, although the steamboat landing is of importance as the terminus of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. Fredericksburgh is only fifteen miles from the Potomac River, and on the line of the railroad.

A thick fog now enveloped us, and the Captain determined to anchor for the night up the St. Mary's River. Here we lay safely till morning, when at early dawn we proceeded down the river, which widened rapidly as we progressed. At last we entered the Bay, and in a few hours reached Fortress Monroe.

A. R.

THE BATTLE GROUND IN VIRGINIA, WITH THE LINE OF THE POTOMAC.

Designed Especially to Indicate the Positions Recently Held by the Rebels in Front, and upon the River Bank below, Washington.



OUR FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE.

SKETCH OF THE SCENE—GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN—VIEWS OF THE INHABITANTS—THE CONTRABANDS.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, March 17, 1862.

During the past week the slopes and hills in the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, thickly dotted with Union soldiers' tents, and exhibiting groups of baggage-wagons, lines of ordnance, masses of artillery and cavalry horses, and the outfittings and trappings of a large army, the soldiers themselves lounging carelessly upon the turf, or engaged in various pursuits, presented an attractive and interesting spectacle. At the headquarters of the Commanding-Generals, couriers and orderlies were continually passing in and out, while within, the activity of the aids and their subordinates betokened the approach of important events. The rank and file were hourly expecting to hear the signal to "fall in," and none of them suspected that their sojourn in this place would be continued over three days. Leaving the soldiers in a state of speculation as to their probable future movements, your correspondent took a stroll about town for the purpose of gleaning some information in reference to the past and present views now entertained by the remaining inhabitants, and also to investigate the actual condition of the public and private buildings and personal property, and to take note of anything which might be of sufficient interest to communicate.

Passing up the main street, I was greatly impressed with the old, neglected appearance of the stores and dwellings on each side. They had evidently not received a coat of paint for half a century, and some portions of the wood-work were in the last stages of decay. Approaching a group of three men, decently dressed in citizen's clothes, whom I rightly conjectured to be original inhabitants of the place, I engaged them in conversation, and learned from one that he was the proprietor of a small, dingy-looking building on the opposite side of the way, which he occupied as a kind of grocery store. The doors and windows were securely fastened, and, as an additional precaution against any attempt of intruders to force an entrance, he took his present position that he might watch the premises, and, in case of necessity, appeal to the Provost Marshal for protection. He stated that he had sustained much loss by the entrance of the rebels into the town, and his farm, which was situated about a mile distant, was completely ruined by them. The Union army, he said, gave him little cause for complaint, but, notwithstanding this, he did not exhibit a very strong sympathy for the Union cause. The other two persons were rather uncommunicative, and leaving them, I entered the old Court-house. This, as well as most of the other buildings, was guarded by our troops, an order to that effect having been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the arrival of the army. The exterior appearance of the Court-house was far from inviting, and the interior would almost shock a person of gentle sentiment. The benches had been broken up, and, doubtless, consumed for fuel. The Judge's desk, surrounded with railing, also the railing round the witness stand, by some chance had not been removed, but the repulsive feature of the scene was the indecorous caricatures and scribblings in charcoal with which the walls and ceiling were literally covered, and which plainly indicated the tastes and sensibilities of the rebels. It was amusing to notice with what vigor the bell was rung, by way of compliment, by some Massachusetts boys, whenever a coming regiment appeared in sight. Directly opposite the Court-house is a large brick building, formerly used as a hotel. Our troops had taken possession of the lower floor, and were seated round a brisk fire, telling stories, smoking pipes, and otherwise enjoying themselves. When my presence was made known, I was asked if I had come to see the old woman. This inquiry was followed by an explanation, by which I was informed that an elderly lady—the owner of the property—occupied a single room above stairs, and upon being pressed into conversation, would unhesitatingly assert her belief in secession doctrine. She had, concealed in her apartment, Confederate bills, amounting in fictitious value to over $600. This was the only obstinate case of a secession adherent that came within my notice. Generally, the people were either lukewarm or strong for the Union. Surgeons CLARK and CHAMBERLAIN, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, for whose hospitality I am indebted, can testify to the kindness of one Union family, who supplied them daily with hot biscuits, fresh milk, preserves and other palatable viands.

The houses in the immediate vicinity of the Court-house appeared to be deserted. They bore marks of having passed through a rough siege, and in many instances the windows were shattered and the doors broken in. Scarcely any furniture remained, although occasionally isolated articles would be discovered in some secluded corner, and on one occasion, a magnificent piano was revealed. Before reaching the centre of the town this complete desolation and desertion is even more apparent. Farms and orchards have been made into common roads, fruit trees are uprooted, forests burned, fences destroyed, and the whole country presents a melancholy air.

The high price of certain articles of food must have sorely afflicted the people. On the day preceding the arrival of our forces, tea sold for $1 50 per pound, common brown sugar for 75c., and coffee could not be obtained at any price. These articles, together with numerous others, have recently been exposed for sale by enterprising parties who followed the army and received permission to occupy the vacant stores.

Contrabands arrived daily, many of them coming from long distances. Those who passed through Manassas were well supplied with articles of apparel left by the fleeing rebels. They all manifested considerable anxiety in reference to their future disposition, and were not unwilling to be sent to Washington.

WHIT.

OUR CORRESPONDENT AT MANASSAS.

FORMIDABLE NATURE OF THE REBEL DEFENCES AT MANASSAS AND CENTREVILLE—WHAT IT WOULD HAVE COST THE UNION ARMY TO HAVE ATTACKED THEM—THE SENSELESSNESS OF FAULT-FINDING, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17, 1862.

With my views regarding the nature and extent of the rebel defences at Manassas and Centreville you are already familiar. To my unmilitary mind they seemed sufficiently formidable. The position occupied by them is naturally a strong one, and the works themselves struck me as being well-disposed and of excellent construction for all practical purposes. But I find from the special correspondents of one of your City contemporaries that we have all been frightened by shadows; that the army of the Potomac has been held at bay by painted devils and wooden guns. Will you pardon me if I trouble you with a few further speculations on an already exhausted subject?

It is very easy indeed to enter a line of [illegible] after its abandonment. In company with a [illegible] corps of correspondents I galloped into Centreville [illegible] the other morning. Truth compels the admission that we first assured ourselves by careful [illegible] field-glasses and cautious scrutiny that no enemy was behind the forts, and that the embrasures [illegible] innocent of guns. There was nothing elaborate [illegible] performance—the approach was easy, the ascent [illegible] the hill by no means difficult. But from all this I [illegible] not conclude that MCCLELLAN, with a few thousand men, could have entered with equal ease some months ago. It occurred to me that, with desperate men behind those intrenchments, the forts well supplied with guns, and the muzzles of some 75,000 rifles looking from the rifle-pits, the facts of the case would indeed go to a material modification. I do not say that the place could not have been taken. No position is impregnable if a sufficient force and adequate artillery are brought against it. Sebastopol fell, and so would Gibraltar, before the combined pressure of starvation and siege; but it would be worse than madness to [illegible] march upon an enemy in intrenchments with only an equal number of men and fewer guns. It is true that, under disadvantages as to numbers and artillery, our troops took Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. One of the special correspondents who blame McCLELLAN for [illegible] making too cautious an advance has seen those [illegible] sitions, and says they are formidable to the last [illegible] gree. I am willing to believe it. It is true that they fell before the desperate assault of our brave soldiers, but it would not at all add to the comfort of the party that prepared to storm Centreville, to know that it was defended by no small proportion of the very men that carried Chapultepec and swept over the heights of Cerro Gordo!

But we are told that children can play leap-frog all over the rebel defences, and that the armament of these stout forts only consisted of painted logs. It seems somewhat singular that skilful engineers and [illegible] Generals like BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and [illegible] with an army of 75,000 men at their command, should have spent months in throwing up earthworks in comparison with which the snow-forts built by boys are invulnerable. It is more singular that having completed these earthworks, they should go to a distant forest for logs to mount them with, when the rifled guns left behind by our forces in the disastrous retreat from Bull Run, lay ready upon the very field, only requiring to have their muzzles pointed through the embrasures. This, too, while the cannon taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard lay within easy transportation by railroad. One can scarcely believe that men who have given so many evidences of earnestness in the work of war, gave themselves up to such [illegible] foolery, while a large hostile force lay encamped within a day's march of them.

Some months since one of your City papers clamored for an advance of the army. It had one. The result proved unsatisfactory, and the editorial [illegible] ground itself deep down in the dust of humiliation, promising to be patient, and sensible, and several other impossible things, for the future. Settling on suddenly and violently down on its marrow-bones, it seems to have produced a permanent compression of its brain. Again it clamored for a "forward movement;" again the desire has been gratified. In the former instance we advanced with an undisciplined mob, insufficiently armed, terrible with banners, but with very few cannon; in this we marched a well-organized army, complete in its appointments, and nearly perfect in every department. Then we fled before the enemy; now the enemy has fairly steadied before us, without daring to risk an engagement. And still the singular thing is not satisfied, blaming McCLELLAN for having "forborne to make a single step forward until perfectly sure that he would not have to step back again."

The science of war does not consist in stepping backward. We have now an army that can march across the continent, and neither rivers, rebels, nor mountains can stay its progress. It seems to be the popular idea that the possession of Manassas was the express object for which this army was organized. Nothing can be more erroneous. Its occupation amounts to a cipher in the programme of the war. Our men had to be disciplined to be made familiar with camp life and the arduous duties of the soldier. This object could be attained better near Washington than in the heart of a hostile country, where supplies would have to be brought from a distance. How well our soldiers have learned the lesson of discipline, and how competent they are to perform their great work before them, is shown by the fact that on Sunday afternoon not even the Generals of brigades knew that an advance was imminent. On Monday evening the main division of the army lay encamped within a few miles of Centreville, not a straggler left in the road. The trumpet has now sounded forth that it is not destined to soon call retreat. While our army has strengthened by waiting, the rebel one has [illegible] come demoralized and incapable of offering any effectual resistance. Victory with us is no longer a chance, but a certainty.

For making it a certainty, Gen. MCCLELLAN is blamed by that nest of radical pests who would prefer a bloody defeat to a bloodless victory. He is accused of having, "at great expense, erected a monster engine to extract the fangs from a flea." A certain flea made its appearance in Hampton Roads lately. Two of our best frigates lie at the bottom of the ocean, and loyal souls on earth are less to the number of some 400. Had we blockaded Norfolk harbor with two or three *Monitors*, that should have cost the country some millions of dollars, to some day find the *Merrimac* drifting idly about, stripped of guns, and abandoned to our possession, what a howl would have gone up against our naval authorities, what tirades of abuse would have been lavished because of the expense involved by our iron fleet, how the efficiency of the *Cumberland*, the *Congress*, and the *Minnesota* would have been extolled, and the folly of blockading costly impregnable ships deprecated. And now when a storm of indignation bursts upon the contumacious naval authorities because no such steps of precaution were taken. Verily, when the fool-killer goes his rounds, will he not have a plenitude of work upon his hands.

The fact is, that we undervalued the strength of our opponents too much and too long. Now that we appreciate it, and march armies instead of squander victory follows victory. No harm can result from an over-estimate of an enemy's strength, but much disaster may result from being betrayed into the opposite error.

The romance has all faded from the brow of war. Knights no longer go prancing over the field with their glistening helmets and burnished shields, spurring their fallen foes to rise and renew the encounter. It is now a bitter, stern reality. Grim guns are wheeled forward, and served by soldiers with smoke-blackened faces, oblivious to the traditions of chivalry. Individual prowess avails but little in the present battle-fields. The prowest knight that sat around ARTHUR's table could not run a tilt with a cannon-ball. His sword and lance would avail him naught against the [illegible] ing of a shell. And so in naval warfare. The [illegible] ships, with tapering spars and white bellying [illegible] past. Battles on the sea will henceforth be [illegible] shapeless monsters, iron-mailed, and only [illegible] port to vomit flame. The naval officer, [illegible] ventures to oppose wooden walls to iron ones, can win no applause for the achievement. The General who rashly rushes into a duel with intrenchments will be broken of his command.

If the rebels retreat merely before the footfall of our advancing army, what more is wanted? We can pursue them to the Gulf and there they must either jump in or surrender. But it is probable that long before they get to the water's edge they will see the

hopelessness and worthlessness of their cause. The victory which hastens on our marching columns is not to be won by [illegible]. We must achieve a moral triumph as well as a material one, and above all we must be careful not to so exasperate those whom we [illegible] that they will ever regard us with feelings of hatred and stand ready to again rebel whenever [illegible] offers. In Virginia we have already achieved a greater triumph than though we had won a battle. The land is depleted of everything by rebel rule, the railroads are destroyed and the bridges on the highways gone. Not a fence is to be found anywhere in the vicinity of the rebel camps. As far as our army has advanced its lines the peaceful occupations of agriculture will again be resumed. The farmer will till and sow his land safe in the assurance that he will be protected in the enjoyment of the harvest. Commerce and travel will once more be established. The people will learn that the Unionists come to restore and not to destroy, to build up and not to burn. Beyond our lines the work of devastation and pillage will go on. Farmers will behold their substance melting away like frost before the morning sun; their riches will take to themselves wings, and their field-hands will take to themselves legs. Ultimately they will cast up the balance between what they have gained and what they have lost by secession, and the result can but be in favor of a return to the Union.

Can we not be satisfied with a moral triumph like this, or is it indeed true that

"From Rio Grande to Penobscot's flood,
The whole vast nation loves the smell of blood?"

I must confess that at times I have desired a battle; I have felt that we have suffered wrongs at the hands of the insurgents that merited a dire retribution. But this feeling has melted away before the reflection that our forefathers fought together for liberty, and that no hand can distinguish between the graves on many well-trodden fields, where side by side sleep the Southern and the Northern soldier. I know that war must be waged vigorously and unrelentingly. I am no advocate for weak sentimentality as to the shedding of blood, but why should we shed one drop more than is necessary? Why should any regret that a result has not been attained by a battle, when it has been reached without. The main body of the rebels have been led away by reckless, wicked men; if we can reduce them to submission, and bring them back to allegiance, without causing the valleys to run crimson with blood, for the sake of God and humanity, let us do it, fighting no more battles than need be. We are gradually coming to regard the Southerners as hereditary enemies, and to clamor for their blood as though we were sleuth-hounds. Let us not forget that they are bound to us by the same ties that link us, and that every death on either side sends mourning into some household, brings desolation to some woman's heart. I must confess that some of the letters left behind by the rebels at Manassas, go far to disarm one of vengeful feelings. I transcribe one found in camp:

New Orleans Jan 25th 1862

My dear Son we are getting very anxious about you the last letter we received from you was to Susan and dated the 8 you know we must be very anxious about you when we are deprived of the pleasure of your letters are you angry with me for my last letter, for giving you such a lecture but my precious child you must excuse a mother's anxieties about her sons. You know what a dreadful horror I have at the idea of young men's drinking, it is my greatest trouble. I fear for my dear sons. My first thought at waking and my last thought at night is that my boys may be preserved from evil habits. do write often Darling and excuse your poor old mother if she is prosy she loves her children & is perhaps too anxious about them. Your father has not come home yet. We have been expecting him for every day for a month—have not had a letter from him for three weeks. My patience has nearly worn out. I wish this dreadful war would stop but it appears to me times look darker than ever. I feel desperate to-day. I want to see you very much. I heard Mrs. Gardner say Col. Wheat expected to come home for a short time. I wish he w'd bring you with him. We are very dull just us women in this large house. I shut your rooms up sometimes, but it looks so desolate, I open them again and take a peep in to see if any of you are there; but they are still empty. I have not seen Middie for 2 weeks; he looks badly, and has suffered a great deal this Winter. Addie and Ella are well, but grumble at you for not writing. They feel anxious when we pass two or three days without hearing from you. Susan and Kate are at school. * * * *
There is no news but war, blockade and drill; nothing else is thought of or talked of by any one that we see. Do write soon, my dear Austin.

God bless and guide you, my darling son, is the constant prayer of your affectionate

MOTHER.

I have transcribed the above letter, word for word, with all its lack of punctuation and capitals. It may be "illiterate love," but it is none the less holy, speaking as it does the most sacred affections of the human heart. I had rather see the rebels escape from Georgia to the Gulf, and forbear to witness the grand spectacle of a great battle, than to bring desolation to that mother's hearth, all the howling dervishes of the fanatic faction to the contrary, notwithstanding.

These fidgetty fools and clamorous political cannibals, whose mouths are agape for blood, have generally either sons or brothers in the Union army, and yet they bay at McClellan's heels, to drive him to the field. A great sacrifice must be offered up to the Moloch of Abolition. If McClellan is ever urged into a battle, against the dictates of his judgment, I fervently hope that these relatives may be put in the front ranks, that mourning may be brought to the right wigwams. It would, at all events, shorten the race of Congressmen. But Gen. McClellan is not to be either coaxed or driven. In withstanding the popular clamor, he has shown more courage than even his most enthusiastic admirers have ever deemed he possessed. The waves, agitated by the shameful efforts of the fanatic Press, ripple at his feet, but they do not stir him to either an advance or a retreat. Confident in his own resources, in the purity of his intentions, and the consciousness that posterity will set its verdict of approval upon his strategy, even if the present age refuses to indorse it, he stands erect and firm, fearlessly facing his maligners, and not even noticing them sufficiently to reply. It is, perhaps, this cool contempt with which they are regarded that spurs them on to desperation in their attacks.

I lately returned from a ride in the vicinity of Centreville, but gathered no news of interest, at least any that the authorities will allow to be made public.

Poor Virginia. But a little more than a year since I traveled over the same section of the country where I have of late been sojourning. It was then fair in field, in fruit, and in flower, and now the trail of the serpent of secession is over it all. Poor Virginia. She is bitterly expiating the crimes of her legislators. Yesterday she stood one of the fairest, proudest of States; to-day behold her, a broken column, a sceptreless Queen, her dominion gone, and her dwellings made the habitations of bats and ravens. The glory has gone from her tiara, the beauty from her brow. Across her bosom march contending armies, and its fair lilies are crimson with the blood of her own children. I feel as though bending above the tomb of a dishonored Queen, but I joy to think that on that tomb *Resurgam* is written. C. H. W.

McCLELLAN'S MASTERLY STRATEGY.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY—TRACES OF THE ENEMY—BEAUREGARD AND GUSTAVUS SMITH—ONWARD TO RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Manassas, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.
Beauregard's Headquarters,

"Why did not McClellan harass the rear of the retreating Rebels???" This is the last complaining cry of our goose-quill Generals. An easy answer may be found in the fact that the rebels traveled into the interior by railroad, and we had only horse-power. Were I an artist, I should desire no better subject for my pencil than the Commander-in-Chief of the *Tribune*, attended by his staff, all attired in full *Tribune* uniforms of wide shirt collar and branching beard, and mounted on lean chargers, in full pursuit of a flying locomotive. A picture of the sudden halt they would make when a burning bridge interrupted the race, would be very effective indeed.

The possession of Manassas has never been the main object of the campaign, though many lately-developed strategists seem to think so. It is now ours. Had we taken it by a week's siege and the expenditure of several thousand lives, these gentlemen would have been satisfied. But under the present comfortable circumstances they are not. When it would have been so possible to have provided a Big Bethel or a Ball's Bluff affair for the private entertainment of such enthusiasts, it does seem a pity that the General in command of the army hesitated or neglected to improvise one.

Without entertaining any weak horror against the shedding of blood, it seems to me that one may strenuously object to the shedding of one drop unnecessarily. It is a great mistake to suppose that slaughter means subjugation. The annihilation of the rebel army is a laudable object, but it may be accomplished without slaying every soldier that composes it. Convinced of the worthlessness and hopelessness of their cause, these men will yield to that conviction when they would refuse to be conquered by cannon. With peace a settling day must come, and it is impolitic to engender feelings of mutual hate which even centuries may be powerless to allay.

As it is, Manassas is ours, and without firing a gun. The rebels have "skedaddled" like rats, leaving nothing behind them but their holes. The Pelicans have packed their pouches and taken wing, oblivious of their unprovided-for bills. The Palmettos, not liking to have the branches of the pine sweep against them, took leaves with the early Spring. The Virginians got sick of their *semper*, or translated the motto of their State: "Shan't we scamper!" and took the affirmative and safe side of the question. Is not this enough? Here is your correspondent writing in a house from which Gen. Beauregard but a short time since issued his general orders. In its day it has been a fine, aristocratic old mansion, but a sad sea-change has come over it. The loose casements rattle in the wind, looking vainly for the approach and aid of a glazier; the doors swing upon broken hinges, and the toad and lizard find comfortable quarters in the vicinity of the porch. The name of the family who occupied the house and with whom Beauregard quartered, was Ely—no connection, however, of the Congressman. Sometime since they vacated the premises and removed to Culpepper. The sad fate of their possessions here must bring forcibly to the rebellious mind the oft-quoted, Bible-based injunction, "Beware of the fate of Eli and his sons."

Beauregard seems to have been a great favorite with the rebel soldiery. There are certain men around whom romance delights to wreathe itself, and of these is Beauregard. There is a music in his name. It is one upon which the lips of Southern maidens delight to mellifluously linger. His youth and his undoubted bravery bring the prestige of the hero around him. I am told, too, that he has that dash in his demeanor which people regard as stamping the soldier, while he also has the gentleness and unassuming modesty of address characteristic of the gentleman. Many anecdotes are told of his kindness to the men under his command, distributing comforts among them from his own private stores, and caring for the sick as though they were his brothers. "Joe Johnston," on the contrary, succeeded eminently in acquiring the hearty hatred and detestation of the whole army. Caricatures of him abound in the fly-leaves of books found by us in camp; his name, coupled with opprobrious epithets, is written over the walls of the huts. This sentence, "Gen. Joe Johnston is no gentleman, and incapable of appreciating the feelings of one," is written on the blank side of an army order, and signed by several members of an Alabama regiment. As to the feeling with which Gen. Gustavus W. Smith was regarded I can find no traces. But it is evident that he kept the huts and streets of Manassas in quite as disreputable a condition as he did the streets of New-York.

Judging from the few stores the rebels left behind them their Commissariat Department must have been in a wretched condition. The meat is of such quality that a respectable dog, accustomed to pick up an honest livelihood by scouring in the vicinity of farmers' back yards, would turn up his nose at in disgust. And the biscuit are of a semi-spherial form, leaving no small resemblance in both shape and weight to the half of a cannon ball. Regrets that we did not capture quantities of such stores are utterly uncalled for. It was better to allow the rebels to escape with them, as the majority who eat thereof will be certain to die of dyspepsia.

The railroad is now running from Alexandria to Manassas regularly. Excursionists are going out in great numbers, returning laden with fragments of iron, broken spoons, and other trophies of secession soil. I predict that before the middle of May we will have communication open with Richmond, and that tickets will be sold to that place, permitting the traveler to stop at the Bull Run battle-field and lounge away a few leisure hours at Gordonsville. Depend upon it that within a very few days our brave boys will visit Richmond, and not with "gyves upon their wrists," as they went last Summer. They will both enter and leave it at their own pleasure.

As we rode over the plains just this side of Manassas, the other day, a volunteer Captain, who was of the company, remarked: "What a splendid field for a battle!" This is the error into which even the accomplished and ardent goose-quill Generals have fallen. The popular idea of a battle is that the armies are deployed upon an open plain, drawn up in line and regularly fronting each other; that artillery is planted, and at an agreed-upon signal, the fire commences, continuing until the only combatants left are the cannon. Nothing can be more erroneous. The game of war is now played like chess: not a move is made nor a man sacrificed unless some good is to be gained; and it is the great triumph of skill to win the game and checkmate one's adversary with all the pieces on the board. The good General, in both cases, cares for the humble pawns as well as for the knights, and never exposes a piece or a position simply to win from bystanders the compliment of being a bold player.

If Gen. McClellan checkmates Davis without sweeping the board of its men, should it not satisfy the conscience of the most fastidious fanatic?

The idea that people generally have of a battle is amply and ludicrously illustrated in some of the preparations of the Confederate troops. They came to the field armed with immense knives, very similar to the instruments that in ruder times were meant to flense whales with, constructed from huge files and fragments of scythes. It was evidently the idea of these men that they were going into a general *melée*, where it was each man for himself and Moloch for all. Without doubt they have been eminently disgusted with the long range rifled cannon and muskets that decide the day, without permitting the combatants to come within convenient carving distance of each other.

The science of war, too, is becoming sensible in its minor details. "The Guard dies, but never surrenders," was the answer Napoleon's grim General sent back to Blucher's summons at Waterloo. The answer was a chivalrous one, but the sentiment involved scarcely suits the spirit of the age, and in any event is more consonant with the French than with the practical Yankee character. One of our soldiers would prefer to do neither, entertaining an equal abhorrence of both alternatives. In fact, there is a popular prejudice against being made a ghost of. It is very easy for a man safe in his editorial chair to talk of the willingness of every patriot to die for his country; but I apprehend, that of all those ardent patriots who clamored for a fight within a short distance of Washington, that they might safely witness it, there are very few indeed that would deliberately proceed to pack their coffins for their country's sake. And of those who have pronounced the earthworks at Centreville unworthy of serious notice, I venture to assert that not fifteen would dare to attempt to storm them in the teeth of one stout man, armed with only an old-fashioned musket. When it comes to actually giving up the ghost, most men had rather not, whatever they may profess in theory. Let us suppose that Manassas might have been taken six months ago with a loss of only five hundred lives. Suppose that the deaths could have been portioned out to individuals according to request; does any one suppose that a single soul of the "On to Richmond" faction would have applied for one? Could one mother be found in the land that would have consented to have a death enter her family—to have offered up one of her loved ones that our soldiers might winter in Manassas instead of at Washington?

When a plea is put in for an amelioration of the horrors of war, and that mercy may temper it, the cry of the multitude is: "What mercy do the rebels show us?" This argument for ferocity and mercilessness is disgraceful. Warring with savages that scalped our dead, would we go to scalping in return? Contending with cannibals that eat us, should we retaliate by eating them? And of the horrors and atrocities that are related as having been practiced by the Confederate troops, I must confess that I do not believe one. These men are our countrymen—they have fought by our side on well-contested fields—we have been proud within a brief year to call them brothers. Are we to believe that the lapse of a year has transformed them to fiends? The stories that are told carry their own falsehood upon their faces. Their atrocity is lost sight of in their absurdity.

I have just learned that my first letter, containing an account of the advance of the army and the incidents accompanying it, never reached the hands at Washington to which it was sent. At this your readers will undoubtedly rejoice, though it might have amused them to know the way in which a column advances, with its wagon and artillery trains toiling up steep hills, the wheels creaking, mules groaning, and drivers swearing, by way of assuaging the general friction.

It is an unfortunate fact that a correspondent cannot write very interesting letters unless he has something to write about. When one starts off with his nerves and pen braced up to battle tension, it is very difficult indeed to descend to the chronicling of minor matters. If any one has reason to complain with Gen. McClellan for being cheated of a brilliant battle, it is certainly the corps of army correspondents. The Christian resignation that we manifest under the cruel disappointment should surely be emulated by the goose-quill Generals C. H. W.

COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

DEFENCES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

From an Occasional Correspondent

Washington, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Gen. Burnside's official report, ascribing to Gen. McClellan the credit of having directed the expedition to Newbern, is a severe blow to the wretched cabal who, in the *Tribune* and in Congress, have been striking at the President over the shoulders of McClellan. If Gen. McClellan, as Commanding General, projected the expedition to North Carolina, then, also, all the other successful expeditions which, one after the other, have vanquished the rebels in Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee, and have smitten with despair, everywhere, the rebel conspirators, were undoubtedly the result of his dictation, under the approval of the President. Now, it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, not governed by sinister designs, that it was infinitely preferable, that the rebels should retire ignominiously and disgracefully from their chosen and so long boasted impregnable lines, without a blow, rather than to have been compelled to retire after a hard fought battle and a heroic defence, by the superior numbers of a better equipped army. In the former case, the moral effect would be fatal and humiliating. It must immediately become apparent to the whole South, that if their army could not maintain itself at Manassas, it could do so nowhere else as well. Confidence in their Generals, in their soldiers, in their Confederate councils, would be shaken irretrievably. Equally obvious was it that the plans of the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina if successful, would compel the rebels to advance and fight in front of Manassas, or retreat ignominiously. The pressure of the Abolition wing of the Republican Party, to compel a premature advance of Gen. McClellan, could be made, therefore, with no honest purpose. What that purpose was, I shall not attempt to penetrate. That it was malevolent or shallow, or both, it requires no great powers of discernment to ascertain.

I really believe that the attacks of the *Tribune* upon the Secretary of the Navy have done more to keep that unfortunate specimen of Cabinet incompetency in his position than his own merits. Certainly the mistakes or blunders of this officer far exceed those of Cameron, while his personal political importance cannot be compared to that of the late Secretary of War. Mr. Welles is a gentleman, I doubt not, of probity, political virtue and respectable talents. I would not detract a feather's weight from his just reputation. In ordinary times he would make a respectable Cabinet officer, though, from his former pursuits, the Post-Office or the Interior Department, one would suppose, would be better adapted for the display of such administrative faculties as he may possess. He was not selected by the President for the Navy Department, in anticipation of any such state of public affairs as we have witnessed during the past year. Had Mr. Lincoln foreseen that England and France would have vacillated for six months between a disposition to help on the dismemberment of this Republic and a reluctant neutrality; had he foreseen the insolent and malignant outbreak of British hatred, under the pretence afforded by the *Trent* affair; or had he, for an instant, anticipated the gigantic naval efforts which the rebellion has made necessary, would he not have called to the Naval Department a statesman of very different characteristics and qualifications than those of Hon. Gideon Welles? In the British naval service, (and our own likewise, I believe,) when an officer loses his ship, a Court of Inquiry and a Court-martial investigate his conduct, and if the loss can be shown to have happened from his negligence or fault, he is sure to be suspended, if not cashiered. The loss of the *Cumberland* or *Congress* frigates cannot be attributed to the misconduct of the officers commanding them. But it is justly attributable to the negligence or incompetence of the Secretary of the Navy. He knew that the *Merrimac* was being prepared for service. He knew that all the skill and all the ingenuity of the artisans of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, for a whole year had been employed on the *Merrimac*. But he was saturated with the persuasion that iron-clad vessels were humbugs. The sublime stupidity which distinguishes the scientific luminaries who lord it over the Naval Bureaus at Washington, had indoctrinated him with implicit confidence in their wisdom. The impregnability of iron armor—thus instructed—he was satisfied was an absurdity. He had no apprehensions that the rebels could fabricate any iron-clad ship which dare encounter the broadside of an old-fashioned man-of-war. Mr. Ellet and others told him that the rebels were building several formidable iron vessels. He saw England and France expending millions on the construction of such vessels, but he had no confidence in them. It is said the plans for the construction of the *Monitor* would have been rejected by him but for the interposition of the President, and it is well understood that he has given the cold shoulder to the Stevens Battery. It is not surprising, under such a state of facts that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, representing commercial interests of such gigantic magnitude, should denounce at such a time of portentous danger as the present, such a Secretary of the Navy.

Should any of the iron-clad ships preparing by the rebels sally forth with capacity to keep the sea, what means of defence has he provided against them? It is melancholy to reflect how defenceless we are against such a danger, after the immense expenditure of the last year for naval purposes. There is no excuse for the negligence of the Navy Department. The legislation of Congress at the July session of 1861 was sufficient to enable Mr. Welles to have provided against the present emergency. That legislation would have justified his completion of the Stevens Battery. But he set his face as steel against any such provident measure. He persisted in listening to the fogies who pronounced it a humbug. But a new era has dawned in the naval history of the country. Hereafter science and progress will be recognized. The *Monitor*, though often stigmatized as a "silly experiment," has saved the country incalculable injury and ineffable disgrace. It is evident from Mr. Faxon's letter that the Department had no confidence in the *Monitor*, and that no other provision was made to resist the expected *Merrimac*. A, B.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INSTANT ACTION

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest we take in the advance of the grand army, and the excitement attendant on a series of bloodless victories, are drawing our attention from our relations with Europe, and the importance of watching the movements of Powers that would be most happy to see this country dismembered, and a monarchy established where republican institutions are alone fitted to exist. To the extent of the antipathy in Europe to all that is democratic we have never been fully aroused. We know that the aristocracy of England would show us no mercy, could they have us in their power, and we have assurances enough that France likes not the example set by a liberal Government; but heretofore we have placed so much reliance in our ability to take care of ourselves, that we cannot be made to believe we are no longer able to cope with either of those Powers, with our present resources and very limited navy. Yet we do nothing to counteract this, though we have had warning enough in the hostile tone of the European Press. One source of complaint has been removed, only to see another spring up, till we may well believe that they are hydra-headed. Nothing that the North has done, and nothing that it can do, has met or will meet with approval from abroad during our present troubles. Our ability to crush out the rebellion is underrated or wholly denied, and sympathy is everywhere expressed for the South. The efforts of the South, its thieving and its violation of all laws are dictated by a love of country, and are sustained by the noblest devotion to the rights of the people; those of the North, on the other hand, are coercive, and calculated to humiliate the gallant and high-spirited sons of nature's noblemen. The wholesale crimes of the South are ignored, and the North is accused of unheard of barbarities. We hear no comment from across the water on the crime of bridge-burning, and poisoning wells and provisions by Southern Thugs; nothing of the vandal destruction of everything that can be reached by the torch of the F. F. V.'s; no complaint of the barbarous practice of burning [illegible] ships at sea, for want of a port of entry for pirate prizes; no voice raised in defence of downtrodden humanity, now that the slave pants with hope for a day of freedom—a feeling both new and strange to his crushed heart, and one that would know no reality could Manchester control his dusky limbs.

Whatever we do is the subject of censure. Whatever we leave undone is the cause of complaint. Our words are misconstrued, and our most brilliant exploits, like that at Port Royal, are ridiculed by the Thunderer and his jackals. A call for means to carry on the war is the subject of satire. A liberal response from the people is the precursor of universal bankruptcy. An onward movement of our forces has been styled the height of madness. Delays have been attributed to a want of confidence in the army. We are not only not loved, but, by the higher classes, we are abused for our very success in building up a republic that promised soon to be more than a match for the ruling Powers of Europe. To dismember the country has been their desire for years. To lose an opportunity like the present to bring this about is not in accordance with John Bull's antecedents, and hence the effort to widen, rather than to heal, the breach between the two sections of the country. To weaken us permanently they are willing to submit to a temporary inconvenience, and not knowing to what extent they might openly take ground against the North, they have assumed a neutrality in form, but which is the baldest piece of hypocrisy the world ever saw.

What, then, are we to do—sit still and wait till England either finds some excuse to break with us altogether, or can make use of France, or Spain, or even Sweden, to pull from the fire the chestnuts she covets, and then be, as we are to-day, in want of iron-clad gunboats, and hardly one at hand to cope with the enemy at our door? This, strange as it may seem, appears to be our policy. The course pursued in the one instance, it may be fairly presumed, will be the course in the other. For months the Secretary of the Navy urged the necessity of constructing vessels of a certain class, and the Senate Naval Committee as persistently refused to grant the request, till the guns of the *Merrimac* nearly drove out their wits, and then the bill was not only hastily passed, but they had even the assurance to ask why proper measures had not been taken to prevent her leaving Norfolk at all. And so it will be when the time comes (as assuredly it will come in a few years, perhaps sooner, if we are not extremely prudent,) to meet a foreign foe on the high seas.

England has not been able to cloak the satisfaction it has afforded her to see us crippled. France has been more guarded; but were it known how little she has the cause of the Union at heart, and how impatient she is to get possession of her tobacco stored at Richmond, we would be still more alive to the importance of looking to our coast defence. Spain is playing a deep game. She is making catspaws of her allies, and is using them to enable her to get a firm foothold on this continent—to which skillful piece of diplomacy England is slowly but surely awakening.

But, whatever may be the game in regard to Mexico, or the ultimate object of the Powers that, while assuming to be neutral, are scenting with the keenest relish the struggle of the South for a separate existence, we shall be wanting in prudence if we do not take some active measures to prevent any sudden and unexpected descent on our coast. Were such a descent meditated, we would be allowed the least possible warning, and the only way to escape it is to be armed at all points. We may have assurances of the highest respect, and congratulations that "our cordial relations" are uninterrupted, but, depend upon it, there is nothing so likely to insure respect as well-appointed iron-clad ships, and a line of harbor defences in the shape of *Monitors*. These are arguments that appeal directly to the understanding. Their weight with the rulers of Europe will be precisely in proportion to their weight of metal, and the most warlike demonstrations on our part will be the surest means of securing for us the blessings of peace.

To our own resources we must look hereafter, not only in matters of war, but in all that relates to the growth and prosperity of the country, that we may be wholly independent of Europe. Our wants must be supplied at home and not from abroad. We must keep these lines drawn more rigidly than ever before, and we must see that our outer lines are so strengthened that no Power would care to make an attack where there was so little promise of success. But at present, unfortunately, we have but little to offer in the way of resistance. Take, for example, this harbor, the only one on the coast with the exception of Portland, that the *Warrior* can enter. Its value was understood and appreciated by the British in the old war, and it would be one of the first points of attack in any future struggle with that Power or with France. It is easy of access without the aid of pilots, and has ample anchorage for the combined fleets of the world. Its means of defence are, a large work, Fort Adams, at the mouth of the harbor; an old redoubt, built in '98, on the opposite side of the channel, now useless, but on a fine site; a low earthwork on an island in mid-channel, (at present used as a quarantine hospital when infected vessels enter the harbor,) and a small earthwork, Fort Walcott, on Goat Island, directly in front of this place. Fort Adams was commenced in 1814, and has cost upwards of a million and a half of dollars. In rank it is second only to Fortress Monroe; it is calculated to mount 468 guns and to be garrisoned by 3,000 men. The heaviest ordnance now in the work are 32-pounders; but what are these to resist the attack of an iron-clad ship. From such guns you might rain down a perfect storm of shot and shell without checking her progress or turning her from her purpose. And it is precisely the same with the majority of our most important works—works that require only to be strengthened by the introduction of guns of the heaviest calibre and of the most approved make, to render them reliable in the event of an attack. These, with mortars to throw bombs of the largest size, and powerful aids in the form of *Monitors* and iron-clad gunboats, will make us respected abroad, for they will teach those who cavil at everything "Yankee," that we are not to be trifled with, and that we have not only the ability to meet and put down all infernal commotions, but have also the strength and the will to resist the approach of a foreign foe. AQUIDNECK.

Newport, R. I., March 15, 1862.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

ITS MISNOMER—ITS TRUE QUALITIES AND ITS GREAT MERIT.

Washington, Monday, March 17, 1862.

No subject is attracting more attention and interest in Washington, just now, than the construction of iron-clad ships-of-war by our Government. The argument as to their utility and necessity is past. The *Merrimac* taught in twenty-four hours what the patience, genius and skill of the Stevens brothers were twenty-four years striving in vain to establish. But one of the great consolations of the crisis is, that it is not too late for those who gave to the world the great idea to enjoy the admiration and honor of a grateful country. By rare good fortune, Mr. E. A. Stevens was found in Washington, with a beautiful model of the Stevens battery, when the great sea-fight occurred in Hampton Roads. The fact soon became generally known; and since then his rooms have been crowded, day and night, by deeply-interested citizens, of private and public life, learning the *novelties* of twenty-four years' existence!

You will have seen how quickly and cordially the Naval Committees of Congress have accepted the new facts of naval warfare. They have resolved to give the nation an iron-plated navy. The completion of the Stevens battery is the necessary and preliminary step. She can be finished in sixty days, and when completed will be the monarch of the ocean. She will excel in strength, effectiveness and speed the *Warrior* or *La Gloire*, the hitherto unrivalled ships of Europe; and having jumped into the mastery of the navies of England and France, why should we ever allow them to recover the lost position?

It has been a mistake to call the iron-clad ship of the Messrs. Stevens a "battery." The name implies to the popular mind something huge and unwieldy—a sort of floating fort, which is helpless of itself, and inoffensive to others, unless it shall be towed from place to place and moored in range of the enemy. It is doubtful whether one in ten of even New-York readers, living in sight of the dock where the keel of the Stevens battery was laid, nineteen years ago, and where the hull still lies, are aware that the "battery" is a *ship*, of long, sharp, faultless lines, bearing in her invulnerable hull eight engines of 1,075 horse-power each, making, when all are at work, a force of 8,600 horse-power. When we think of that tremendous agency exerted to its utmost to impel a perfect model of a clipper-built ship through the waters, that ship being an iron bolt of inconceivable weight and strength, we can form some idea of the mobility and terrible destructiveness of the so-called battery. It is calculated that the Stevens iron-clad ship will attain a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. One who looks at her sharp keel and graceful form, and thinks of the giant power asleep in her interior, can easily believe it. But in addition to the qualities of speed and invulnerability, the Stevens battery will carry guns of enormous weight to deal blows to her enemies as well as to bear them down by speed and momentum.

Tests have proved the absolute invulnerability of the Stevens Battery. A ball of 124 pounds, fired by a charge of 18¾ pounds of powder, at a distance of 26 feet, against a section of her side, fails to penetrate or destroy her casing. What more can we desire than such a ship afloat to defend the harbor of the great City of the Union?

Mr. Stevens was asked how soon his Battery could be completed. He answered, "In four months, if we count ten hours to the day; but if we have twenty-four hours in a day, then in so much less time." Being asked how he could work twenty-fours a day, he said he would at once make a contract with the Gas Company for burners enough to make the ship, inside and out, as light as day. Such is the fertility and energy of the man who holds the nation's defence so much in his hands. If it cost twice her estimated value to finish her, the ship should be finished at once. We cannot afford to wait. She can be completed in sixty days. And when the work is done, and the idea of a life is embodied, the patience of neglected genius should be honored and rewarded by an order to build another of like model and power to memorialize the triumph of American patriotism and skill. I hope soon to be able to advise you that the Stevens Battery is ordered to be finished by a unanimous vote in Congress. YORK.

STEVENS' GUNBOAT NAUGATUCK.

The departure of Mr. Stevens' gunboat, the *Naugatuck*, has been delayed several days in consequence of Government having directed that the monster Union gun now at the Rip Raps should be substituted in place of the 100-pound rifled gun. This order has been countermanded, and the rifled gun has again been remounted.

The *Naugatuck* is not intended to be a model of Mr. Stevens' iron-clad battery, but is designed to illustrate one or two novel ideas connected with that monstrous engine of war, viz: The ability to sink and raise a vessel with great rapidity; to turn and manage her by means of two propellers located one on each side of the stern; also, taking up the recoil of the gun by means of India-rubber.

The gun is mounted midship, pointed toward the bow, and is loaded from below by depressing the muzzle.

The hull of the boat is constructed of iron, 101 feet in length, 20 feet beam, and about 7 feet deep. She draws about 5½ feet light, and 9 feet when submerged. Her speed is 11 miles an hour light, and 5½ miles when submerged. She is not iron-clad, with the exception of the bow; but in action, when submerged, has two feet of water between the two decks, and presents but a small surface upon which the enemy can bring their cannon to bear. The *Naugatuck* will be supplied with two of James' 12-pound howitzers, and will have a crew of about 24 men, viz.: a boatswain, gunner, carpenter, two quartermasters fourteen seamen, steward, cook, and servant.

Mr. W. W. Shippen, agent for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, will go out in temporary command. The officers are as follows: Lieut. J. Wall Wilson, of the United States revenue service, First Officer; E. L. Morton, Second Officer; Thomas Lingle, Engineer. The officers' quarters are on deck. When in action but one person is necessarily exposed on deck.

THE RAM AND HOW TO CONSTRUCT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent contest between the boats that carry the iron mail directs attention to several points:

1. That a fortress, practically invulnerable to nine-tenths of the guns now in use, can move from port to port, carrying in its track certain and swift destruction.

2. That two such batteries of equal power, offensive and defensive, may engage each other and exhaust their ammunition without damage to either.

3. As an iron-mailed boat need fear little, except from a stronger vessel of the same class, *speed* to escape in such contingency becomes of paramount importance, inasmuch as it can be supplied by steam, indefinitely. Hence the smaller the boat the swifter should she be, in proportion to her size. Especially as,

4. If two boats of nearly equal force lie side by side, and grapple, that which has the strongest engine will tow the other where she pleases.

5. Grappling, therefore, with this object must become one of the prominent offensive demonstrations of this means of warfare. And the projection of heavy shot, anchors or other grappling-irons attached to chain cables, across the enemy's roof, will engage the attention of engineers.

6. The vulnerable part of an iron-clad boat is below the water-line. Hence a long *rostrum* or prow, under water, is capable of doing great damage. And here we see the value to the enemy of the information printed by Mr. Ericsson and one of the officers attached to his vessel, which, if correct, shows that the *Monitor* is vulnerable to a prow six feet long and six feet or less below the water; a fact, if it be one, too obvious to do harm by its publication now.

7. A projection of this sort, whether movable so as to be raised upon a hinge out of the water, or accessible through a well from the interior of the vessel, can be easily made to carry a shell or torpedo to be affixed to the unsheathed part of the enemy's hulk, below the water, and there exploded by a time-fuse or an insulated wire.

8. The ram principle. It is assumed that the momentum of a body in motion gives it a great advantage over a body of greater density at rest, in support of which it is said that a candle may be shot through a board; and we have no doubt this may be done, just as sheet iron may be riddled by leaden shot of moderate size. But if on the other hand, you thicken the sheet iron at the point of contact, the shot will fail to penetrate it and will be itself flattened—an experiment which proves that there is a very obvious limit to the penetrating force of momentum. Let a stick be floated in the water, and another precisely similar floating-stick be made to strike it in the centre, approaching it head on and at right angles, just as the *Merrimac* struck the *Cumberland*, it is plain that the stationary stick will be either, first, *submerged*; second, *indented*; or, third, if elastic, *bent*, and with sufficient force broken, especially if also indented. Now, if a vessel is *submerged*, or run down by another, great advantage is given to the impinging vessel by its superior size and weight, its speed, and by the slant of the bows, which enables her to ride up upon her antagonist and hold her under water during the short interval necessary for her to fill, which also leads to the suggestion that air-tight compartments would bring the latter up again like a life-boat. But if it is a question of *indentation*, as is much more probable in the case of large and equally matched vessels; if a ram is built to indent a vessel like the *Warrior*, then we submit that she has a much more difficult task than that of the *Merrimac* in attacking the *Cumberland*, as was fully shown when that same vessel attempted to *ram* the *Monitor*. The blow is distributed over so many feet by the iron plates, which so successfully resist the first encroachment that it is afterwards comparatively easy to sustain the planking beneath by braces and transverse timbers so as to distribute the force through the entire hull. If an iron cannon ball hardly indents an iron plate, it will be surely difficult for an iron prow to bend or break it with a velocity of only fifteen miles an hour, though with the momentum of an immense mass behind it.

These remarks upon the "ram" are intended to suggest that the principle of "running down" a vessel is different from that of opening her side; that while it may be easy to accomplish either in the case of an unprotected hull, that of indentation may be rendered impracticable to a ram moving at 15 miles an hour, unless it possesses a vastly superior mass, by iron plates on a hull properly timbered; and lastly, that there are no recorded experiments to show the contrary.

We hold that a "ram," to act against iron-clad vessels of the first-class, should have an adjustable prow, available beneath the water-line or above it; that she should possess immense weight and as much speed as practicable; and that she should be of light draft and compensating beam, in order to turn on her centre quickly and easily. B.

A RAM TO STRIKE THE ENEMY BELOW HIS WATER LINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Merrimac* was just as vulnerable below the plating on her sides as the *Cumberland*, which she sunk in fifteen minutes, and so must all ships of war be. Now, if, instead of lying by the side of the *Merrimac* for near four hours, and throwing shot like peas against her iron sides, the engines of the *Monitor* were sufficiently powerful, and she had carried a steel-pointed beak, four feet or more beneath the water line, how long, I ask, would it have taken her to have served the *Merrimac* as that vessel did the *Cumberland*? The difficulty with the *Merrimac* against the *Monitor* was, that her prow, or ram, if she had any, was too high, so as to run over her low antagonist, instead of piercing its sides, as she did the *Cumberland*, at the water line. I am confident that a ram, properly constructed, would have sunk the *Merrimac* at once, and thus prevented, as now, that terror to wooden ships from sneaking back again to Norfolk. I am entirely satisfied that in six days, at an expense of only $8,000, the harbor of New-York can be securely defended against all the *Merrimacs* the South or any other parties can float against us in the next six months—and that, too, without any obstruction or possible damage to the harbor, and without transforming our tugs into rams.

Respectfully yours, S. F. S.

New-York, March 21, 1862.

STEEL-POINTED SHOT VERSUS IRON SHOT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is much said just at this time about iron-clad vessels and iron batteries, the success of which has been entirely demonstrated by the late naval engagement in the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay. There is no doubt or question but that iron-clad vessels-of-war are more than a match for wooden vessels and stone fortifications.

It seems now important that we should find a shot or projectile that would act effectively against iron-clad vessels. To do that we must have something that is harder and stronger than iron; consequently, we must resort to steel. Some persons will doubtless say heavy steel shot are too expensive. True, they are expensive, and a broadside from one of our large naval ships would cost a little fortune; but a shot may be made with a steel point, at a cost not exceeding the price now paid for other improved shot in daily use; and it seems to me the Government ought at once to have these shot made, and a supply furnished to all our naval vessels on duty, and all coast and harbor defences. If there is any shot that will be effective against iron-clad batteries, it is a steel, or a steel-pointed shot; for the reason that if we wish to cut or work iron, we do not use iron to do it, but we take hardened steel. I am well satisfied that with heavy hammered, steel-pointed shot, the *Merrimac* might be sunk, or any other vessel similarly clad. For I am sure that a vessel with sufficient iron casing to resist the steel-pointed shot, would be too heavy to float. Wrought or cast-iron shot will make very little impression on an iron-clad battery, and the only harm that could be done, would be by an immense weight of metal that might be thrown against it; whereas, I think an equal weight of metal, in the shape of a steel-pointed shot, would in almost every case break or bore a hole through very heavy, thick iron plating. Of one thing we may be certain—the steel-pointed shot is certainly as good as a cast or wrought iron shot, and will cost about the same as cast-iron, and much less than wrought-iron, and may be very much better, consequently the Government ought at once to have them.

I hope this matter may be taken up and discussed by practical men; and if the shot is as good as it seems to be in theory, we may have soon practical demonstrations as early as possible.

Respectfully, GUNNER.

A RESORT TO TORPEDOES

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why might not such a vessel as the *Monitor* be armed with a spear, say 50 feet long, having at the end of it a magazine to be exploded by percussion? A couple of tons or more of powder might thus be easily exploded in direct contact with the side of the *Merrimac*, far below her armor, and with the weight of ten feet or more of water to back it. It could not fail to blow a hole in her side large enough to let the ocean in. The arrangement would be made only temporary, to be fitted on before going into action. Recollect, Messrs. Editors, that "silly experiments," such as the *Monitor* itself was styled, have revolutionized the mode of fighting of the world, and this one may be worth trying. WEST POINTER.

West Point, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

England and America—A Reply to "Mercator."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a plain mechanic to offer some remarks in reply to a correspondent in the *Times* of Saturday last, who signs himself "Mercator?"

I am a regular reader of the New-York *Times*, and to its columns I am indebted for much of the information I possess of foreign matters, and the spirit of the English press; I also read three daily papers of our own City, in addition to one or two weeklies. I mention this only that you may observe that I am not ignorant of what is going on in the world. I cannot allow the great events of the day to pass into history without reaping the most important of them for myself, to be stored for future use.

Your correspondent appears to have a very good object in view in writing his article—namely, the revival of a better feeling between the people of this country and England, but he has a novel way of doing it, certainly. Like many Englishmen, he finds but little wrong on their own side, but a great deal on ours. He sees one or two motes in his countrymen's eyes and a great many beams in ours. His memory is rather one-sided, but he is a capital varnisher for the English press—especially the "Thunderer."

But there are several points in his article to which I wish to call attention, and in his own order. First the Press. He offers a quotation from "a leading New-York paper," which charges that the English Government "descended to falsehood in order to foment ill feeling toward America and induce a war." This refers, I suppose, to the course adopted by the English Ministry in withholding from the public the pacific dispatch of Mr. Seward in regard to the *Trent* affair and the denial, by the London *Post*, of the existence of such a document.

If the wording of the article quoted is offensive to your English correspondent, how much more offensive must have been the opinions of the English Press after they discovered the falsehood of the *Post* and the deception practiced by the Ministry in regard to Mr. Seward's peace message of last December. Does he forget the energy of *their* denunciation when they found how they had been misled? Does he not remember that the very same opinion was expressed by several prominent English papers?

If he has found many of our newspapers denouncing the unfair, one-sided course of the English Government in its *neutrality* policy, we think they have had some cause.

If they have denounced the repeated misrepresentations and bitter feeling evinced by the great majority of their Press in England, they have only done their duty. If he finds fault with a small class of papers, of which the New-York *Herald* is the leader, he must remember the London *Times* has out-*Heralded* the *Herald* in falsehoods and a malicious concealing of the truth where it favored the North. In this country the *Herald* had no character to lose, consequently it could do no harm here, and we think its character ought to have been as well known in England; and yet, its articles were caught up as the echo of American views and feelings, as an excuse for the most bitter and malicious articles against the North and our people. With a few honorable exceptions, the English Press and aristocracy did all in their power to encourage the South and weaken our Government. They struck at our very existence as far as they dared to do with safety.

"Mercator" next turns his attention to the *parsons and politicians*, and in the latter class he places Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State. Would he be offended if Lord Palmerston was spoken of in the same style? Though no partisan of Mr. Seward, I am sure no one can deny him the character of a high-toned statesman. Your correspondent ought, at least, to be respectful when referring to our Secretary of State. But, it appears, he insulted the land that gave birth to Washington, in saying that Washington smote and broke the foreign yoke some eighty years ago. This, then, is Mr. Seward's sin, in stating a simple truth in plain unofficial language. This is his dreadful Anglophobia, which he will not throw off.

But he forgets the sentiment expressed in his letter to the Sons of New-England, when invited to dine with them. He really could not spare time from his duties at Washington, (I quote from memory,) but if it had been an invitation from the Sons of *Old England* he would have found some way of meeting them, if only to convince them of his sincere regard for their people and Government. Need I remind "Mercator" of Mr. Seward's generous offer of highway through Maine to British troops on their way to Canada? And yet he thinks our Hon. Secretary of State supremely indifferent to do away with the idea of that dreaded "Anglophobia."

If there is a bitter feeling among our people against the English Government, aristocracy and Press, the fault is theirs, not ours. We had done all in our power to exhibit our good feeling toward the English nation whenever the occasion presented. It is unnecessary to particularize instances of this feeling on our part; alas, it was soon forgotten on theirs. There is an exception, however, which the American people have noted with pleasure. I refer to the Royal Family, where the memory of kindly acts on our part appears to have been cherished, and when war with this country appeared imminent, the heart of woman proved a better guide than the head of the hasty statesman.

I have no sympathy with Mr. Lovejoy's peculiar notions on the Slavery question, but I have some sympathy with his "hate" of those who have done all they dared to do towards the destruction of our Government. We can never trust them again, until the *people* of England control the Government. The aristocracy fear and hate us, and they will never feel secure while the success of Republican institutions is proved by our strength and stability. We are now contending against a slave aristocracy, and we have seen how strong is the sympathy of the same class in England for their brethren in the South. Their interests and objects are the same, and both are the enemies of sound Republican liberty.

The Press in this country represents the great mass of the people, while that of England represents the more limited class of the aristocracy and manufacturers, and therefore we still believe the *people* of England have sympathized with us from the beginning of our troubles, though many of them may have been misled by their newspapers.

No doubt Mr. Lovejoy's sentiment will find many an echo in the Northern States, but it will be a stronger and more general sentiment in the Southern States, when they discover how they have been encouraged to trust and believe the promises of English aid and recognition only to be shaken off in the day of their need and despair. Deep and terrible will be their "hate" when the last prop of success in their mad rebellion crumbles beneath them.

"Mercator" is engaged in a good work, but let him "begin at Jerusalem" if he would see much fruit from his labors; let him not hesitate to declare the whole truth to his countrymen, no matter how unpalatable it may be, and when he has converted them from the error of *their* ways, he will find that we are not only "good hearers," but doers, also, of the "Word" which teaches us to "love your enemies." M.

Philadelphia, Monday, March 17

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

The War in the West and Southwest.

OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Indications from Rebel Papers.

Miscellaneous Incidents of the Contest.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. W. H. L. WALLACE.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, United States Advance Forces, FORT DONELSON, Tennessee, Feb. 17, 1862.

Major M. Brayman, Assistant Adjutant-General First Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade, from the time of leaving Fort Henry, on the 11th inst., up to the 16th inst., when the Federal forces entered this fortification:

My brigade, as formed by order of Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding the District of Cairo, consisted of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Lieut.-Col. T. E. G. RANSOM commanding; the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, Col. C. C. MARSH commanding; the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Col. JOHN E. SMITH commanding; the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Col. I. N. HAYNIE commanding; the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. T. LYLE DICKEY commanding; Capt. EZRA TAYLOR's Chicago Light Battery "B," (First Illinois Artillery,) four 6-pounder field-guns and two 12-pounder howitzers; and Capt. E. MCALLISTER's Battery of three 24-pounder howitzers, (First Illinois Artillery;) the whole constituting the Second Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, and containing about 3,400 effective men of all arms.

About noon of the 11th inst., while in camp at Fort Henry, I received orders from Gen. MCCLERNAND to put the infantry and artillery of my brigade on the march, and move out three or four miles on the telegraph road toward this place. At 4 o'clock P. M. the forces designated marched out, and encamped on the road, four miles from Fort Henry. At sunrise on the next day, (the 12th inst.) I was joined by Col. DICKEY's Cavalry, and marched with my whole command by the telegraph road toward Fort Donelson, keeping up frequent communication with Col. OGLESBY's First Brigade, which was moving at the same time by the right road, Col. DICKEY's Cavalry reconnoitering the country as the column marched. Soon after noon I came within sight of the enemy's encampments on the opposite side of the creek, about a mile in advance. Having caused the road to be reconnoitered, and finding the creek impassable on account of back water from the Cumberland, I moved to the right, up the creek, and effected a junction with Col. OGLESBY's Brigade in the low grounds west of Fort Donelson, when heavy wooded hills intervened between us and the enemy's position. Col. DICKEY's Cavalry was again thrown forward, and occupied the heights, and thoroughly scouted and reconnoitered the grounds in front. Col. OGLESBY's Brigade moved up the railroad to the south of Fort Donelson, while I threw my brigade by its front into the heights, dragging the artillery up the steep wooded hills. After further reconnoitering, the brigade advanced and occupied a ridge south of the centre of the enemy's fortifications, with its right resting on the left of Col. OGLESBY's Brigade. Some slight skirmishing occurred here, and after resting in this position for an hour or more, and further reconnoitering, in accordance with the orders of Gen. MCCLERNAND I moved the brigade by the right flank, following Col. OGLESBY's Brigade across the valley towards the left of the enemy's position. By this time it was dark, and Col. OGLESBY's Brigade being involved in ground which had not been reconnoitered, and which was very hilly, and covered with a dense growth of underbrush, I was ordered by the General commanding the division to return to the position on the west of the valley, which I did, moving by the left flank, when my brigade rested for the night. At daylight on the morning of the 13th, the enemy opened fire with his artillery from the inside redoubt. Soon afterwards, by order of Gen. MCCLERNAND, I marched the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth regiments, and TAYLOR's Battery, to the right across the valley, leaving MCALLISTER's Battery, supported by the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, on the ridge west of the valley, and ordered Col. DICKEY's Cavalry to move in rear, with detachments thrown toward the right, to reconnoiter the Cumberland and Dover. Reaching the high grounds east of the valley, TAYLOR's Battery was put in position on the road leading up to Dover, where the left of the enemy's lines rested behind—earthworks intrenchments strengthened by strong abattis in front. The whole force continued to move steadily to the right, Col. OGLESBY's Brigade heading, the artillery of his brigade and TAYLOR's Battery on the road, while the infantry was in rear of and near to the road. Along this road the artillery advanced, taking successive positions to the right, and keeping up a constant cannonade on the enemy's works on the right and in the middle redoubt across the valley. The open space afforded a fine opportunity for artillery practice at a long range, and the fire of TAYLOR's, SCHWARTZ's, and DRESSER's guns, warmly returned by those of the enemy in the middle redoubt and the works on the left, presented a rare example of the use of that arm of the service.

About noon I was ordered by Gen. MCCLERNAND to detach the Forty-eighth Regiment (Col. HAYNIE) to operate with the Seventeenth Illinois, (Maj. SMITH commanding,) and the Forty-ninth Illinois, (Col. MORRISON,) of the Third Brigade, in making an assault on the enemy's middle redoubt, on the hill west of the valley, supported by the fire of MCALLISTER's guns. This force was under the command of Col. HAYNIE, as senior Colonel. They formed in line and advanced in fine order across the intervening ravines, and mounted the steep heights upon which these works are situated, in the most gallant manner, and under a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, posted in the lines of earthwork. They advanced up the hill, delivering their fire with coolness and precision. The line not being long enough to envelop the works, by order of Gen. MCCLERNAND, I detached the Forty-fifth Illinois (Col. SMITH) to their support on the right. This regiment advanced in beautiful order down the slope, across the valley, and up the opposite steep, with skirmishers deployed in front, and were soon warmly engaged. These operations had given the enemy time to reinforce their position with strong bodies of infantry from his reserves in the rear, and field artillery, which opened a destructive fire on the advancing line. The roll of musketry showed the enemy in powerful force behind his earthwork; notwithstanding, our forces charged gallantly up the heights to the very foot of the works, which were rendered impassable by the sharp, strong points of brushwood in which it was built. All the regiments engaged in this daring attempt suffered more or less from the enemy's fire. In the meantime the enemy began to show in strength in his entrenchments in front of Col. OGLESBY's brigade. SCHWARTZ's battery was advanced along the road to within 300 yards of the works, but being without canister range, they were withdrawn by Gen. MCCLERNAND's order and directed Capt. TAYLOR to throw forward two sections of his battery to that position. The position being beyond the reach of my lines, the infantry support was to be furnished from Col. OGLESBY's brigade, which was immediately in the rear. These sections took their positions under most galling fire of rifles and musketry from the enemy's lines. The ground was covered with brush, and some time was required to put the army in position, and during this time the enemy's fire was very galling, and TAYLOR's men suffered somewhat from its effects. As soon as his position was gained, however, the rapid and well-directed fire of the sections soon silenced the enemy. The coolness and daring of the officers and men of these sections, directed by Capt. TAYLOR in person, are worthy of high praise.

The Forty-eighth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Seventeenth Regiments having been ordered to retire from the hill where they had so gallantly assaulted the enemy's works, the Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth resumed their position in my line, and Col. MORRISON, commanding the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth, having been wounded in this assault, these regiments were temporarily attached to my brigade, and acted under my orders during the subsequent operations, until noon of the 15th.

The night of the 13th was one of great suffering and hardships to the whole command. We lay within point blank musket and rifle range of the enemy's breastworks; and at dark a storm of rain, soon turning to snow and accompanied by severe blasts, beat upon the unprotected ranks. The pickets of the enemy were out in strong force, and a constant firing between his pickets and our own was kept up during the night. The spirits of the men, animated and encouraged by the conduct of their officers, never flagged, notwithstanding they were without tents or fire, and were exposed to the storm and assailed by the enemy's shot.

During the night it was evident that the enemy were receiving large reinforcements, and when morning broke on the 14th, it showed that they had been busy during the night in erecting new works in commanding positions, and mounting them with guns. MCALLISTER's Battery was ordered from the other side of the valley, and put into position on the road. During this day my brigade occupied a position a little in the rear of the road, and under cover of the hill; the right resting on the left of Col. OGLESBY's line, and being within three or four hundred yards of the salient angle of the enemy's works on his left. We lay in this position most of the day, the order of the regiments from right to left being as follows: Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-eighth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Seventeenth. TAYLOR's Battery was posted at the intervals between the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth. MCALLISTER's guns were distributed along the point; DICKEY's Cavalry were in the rear and on the right, to observe the enemy and guard the flank. Under instructions from Gen. MCCLERNAND, to commence the construction of a small earthwork on the road to cover three or four guns. Mr. FRECELLION, of the Forty-ninth, had charge of the work, which was completed during the night, and two of MCALLISTER's guns of a [illegible] artillery, were placed on [illegible] next morning. During the whole of the [illegible] and irregular fire of sharpshooters [illegible] kept up [illegible] by occasional discharges of artillery. The enemy's shells and round shot fell at [illegible] thickly within the lines, but the casualties were few.

At daybreak on the morning of the 15th, the enemy threw a heavy force of infantry and cavalry, supported by field artillery and his batteries within the work, out of his intrenchments, and commenced a vigorous assault upon the right of the whole line.

The attack was commenced and continued with great spirit, and gradually drove back our extreme right. About seven o'clock A. M. the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois, on my right, became engaged with a heavy force of the enemy's infantry. They charged up the hill and gained the road in front of my position, but the moment the rebel flag appeared above the hill, a storm of shot from the Eleventh and Twentieth drove them back in confusion. Again a new and fresh line of infantry appeared, and I ordered the whole line, except the Seventeenth and the left wing of the Forty-ninth, to advance and occupy the hill. The Forty-ninth advanced boldly and in order to the brow of the hill, where they were exposed, uncovered, not only to the fire of the enemy's infantry, but to a raking of the enemy's batteries of artillery across the valley. They opened their fire, supported by TAYLOR's Battery and two of MCALLISTER's guns, (one having been disabled by a shot from the enemy's cannon,) and for some time the conflict was strong and fierce. But at length the strong masses of the enemy's infantry gave way before the steady, well-directed, and continued fire of the right of my line. They fell back, however, only to give place to another line of fresh troops, who advanced to the support, and who were also compelled by the steady, unflinching valor of our men, to give way.

In the meantime there were indications that the enemy were gaining some advantage on the right of the whole line. Reinforcements, consisting of Kentucky and Indiana troops, had been sent forward past my position to support the right, but notwithstanding this, it became evident to me from the sounds coming from the direction of the enemy's shot, which began to rake my line from the rear of my right, that the right of the line was giving way. My orders being peremptory to hold that position of the line occupied by my brigade to the last extremity, I sent one of my Aids to Gen. MCCLERNAND with information of the state of affairs, and to express my fears that my right flank would be completely turned, unless reinforcements should be speedily sent to that quarter. Finding that no reinforcements were within reach, and Gen. MCCLERNAND having left me to my discretion if I found my position untenable, and seeing that the enemy steadily advanced on my right flank and was speedily gaining my rear, many of the corps having exhausted their ammunition, I gave orders to move the whole brigade to the rear up the road, with a view of forming a new line of battle. Before this order was given all our troops on the right of my brigade had fallen back, except the Thirty-first Illinois, Col. JOHN A. LOGAN, who occupied the left of Col. OGLESBY's Brigade. Immediately adjoining the Thirty-first, and on the right of my line, was the Eleventh Illinois, Lieut.-Col. T. E. G. RANSOM commanding. When the order to retire was given it failed to reach Lieut.-Col. RANSOM, who, with the Eleventh Regiment, was gallantly supporting the Thirty-first against a fierce onslaught on their right. Rapidly as the gaps were opened in the ranks of the enemy, they were as promptly closed to the right, and the shortway point alone showed the destructiveness of that fire. Soon the Thirty-first, their ammunition having failed, retired, and the Eleventh took their place, changing front to the rear under a most galling fire with all the coolness and precision of veterans.

In the meantime the order to retire was being executed in good order by the other regiments of the brigade. The character of the ground rendered it impossible for me to see the whole line at once. When the Eleventh changed their front they were exposed to a fire in front and on both flanks, and the enemy's cavalry charging upon their flank, they were thrown into some confusion and retired, but steadily and in comparatively good order. After falling back some half a mile, I halted the brigade, and as rapidly as possible procured a supply of ammunition and formed a second line of battle. At this point Col. ROSS, of the Nineteenth Illinois, arrived on the field and took command of the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Regiments, and we were reinforced by some troops of Gen. LEW. WALLACE's Division, and with their aid, and with the assistance of TAYLOR's Battery and some pieces of DRESSER's and WILLARD's Batteries, the advance of the enemy was checked, and he was driven within his intrenchments, leaving a large number of his dead and wounded on the field.

At night my brigade was withdrawn to a hill between the valleys, so as to be within easy supporting distance of either wing, where I rested until morning. With the morning of the 16th came the news that the enemy had surrendered. The whole brigade was instantly formed, and marched down the valley into the centre of the enemy's works, where we hoisted the Union flag upon the inner intrenchment of the field, and fired a Federal salute from TAYLOR's battery. DICKEY's Cavalry were so disposed as to cover all the approaches, and prevent the escape of prisoners, and rendered very effective service in securing and bringing in prisoners during the day.

Would that my task could end here with the record of the endurance, bravery and heroism of our troops, crowned as it was with such signal sucess. The loss of my brigade has been heavy, and the annexed list of killed, wounded, and missing, will show. The right of my line was more heavily engaged on the 15th than any other portion, though all were under heavy fire for hours. The Eleventh Regiment was posted on the right of my line, and suffered more than any other regiment, having 60 killed on the field. The Twentieth Regiment, which stood next to the Eleventh, was the next heaviest sufferer, having 18 killed on the field. The Forty-eighth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth, and Seventeenth, each suffered a considerable loss on the 15th, in addition to the loss in the operation of the 13th. Lieut.-Col. WM. ERWIN, of the Twentieth Regiment, while nobly animating his men and adding new laurels to those he so nobly won at Buena Vista, was struck down by cannon shot from the enemy's battery. Lieut.-Col. THOS. H. SMITH, Forty-eighth Illinois, had distinguished himself in the gallant attack of the 13th, he being in command of his regiment on that occasion, Col. HAYNIE, as senior Colonel, being in command of the whole force detached on that service. Early in the engagement of the 15th, Lieut.-Col. SMITH, while leading his men up the hill to meet the enemy, received a mortal wound, of which he died in about one hour. Lieut.-Col. RANSOM, commanding the Eleventh Illinois, was struck in the shoulder by a Minié ball. Merely calling Major NEVINS to the command, until his wound could be temporarily dressed, he resumed the command, and remained with his regiment throughout the day. Lieut.-Col. J. A. MALTBY, of the Forty-fifth Regiment, while encouraging and animating his men, was shot through the thigh, and severely, though I trust not fatally wounded.

I cannot find words in which fittingly to express the debt of obligation and gratitude I bear to the officers commanding corps, for the prompt, fearless and cool manner in which my commands were carried out in every instance, (except one, and that resulted from the stupidity of one orderly.) My orders were perfectly understood, and carried into effect with promptness and perfect order. I have already spoken of the part borne by the Eleventh Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. RANSOM. Both he and Maj. NEVINS are deserving of the attention of the Department. Col. C. C. MARSH, of the Twentieth Illinois, exhibited the utmost courage, coolness and self-possession on the field, encouraging his men with all the order of parade. Maj. RICHARDS, of the Twentieth also acted with great bravery. Col. HAYNIE and Maj. SANDFORD, of the Forty-eighth, Col. JOHN E. SMITH and Major M. SMITH, of the Forty-fifth, Lieut.-Col. PEASE, of the Forty-ninth, and Capt. BUSH, commanding the Seventeenth Illinois, all distinguished themselves by their bravery, and contributed by their example to the attainment of the brilliant result. The conduct of Capt. EZRA TAYLOR, commanding Eighth Battery B, during the whole series of engagements, was such as to distinguish him as a daring, yet cool and sagacious officer, pushing his guns into positions that were swept by the enemy's shot. He in person directed the posting of his sections, and in very many instances himself sighted the guns. Such conduct found its natural reflection in the perfect order and bravery that characterized his entire command. His battery of six pieces fired 1,700 rounds of fixed ammunition during the engagement, being an average of 284 rounds to the gun. MCALLISTER's guns did good service. They were three 24-pounder howitzers, without caissons, and with a limited supply of ammunition, and without a full complement of men. One of them lost a wheel, shot away on the 13th, but supplied from their limber. On the 15th, the trale of another howitzer was broken, and it was rendered useless. They fired all their ammunition, about fifty rounds to the piece. The cavalry of the brigade (Fourth Illinois, Col. DICKEY) did excellent services in reconnoitering and in holding the enemy in check on the right. Lieut.-Col. MCCOLLOUGH, Major WALLACE, Capt. ROCKWOOD and Capt. TOWNSEND are worthy of particular mention for services rendered. The field music and bands of the several regiments and corps rendered very effective service in taking care of the wounded, especially in the Eleventh and Twentieth Regiments. The band of the Eleventh lost their instruments.

The surgeons and hospital assistants of the entire command performed their painful and important duties in a manner highly creditable. To Surgeon GOODBRAKE, Acting Brigade-Surgeon, I feel under especial obligation. Surgeons KELTON, of the Forty-fifth; YOUNG, of the Eleventh; Assistant Surgeons KENT, of the Eleventh; LUCE, of the Fourth Cavalry, and YOUNG, of the Forty-eighth Illinois, also rendered valuable assistance. I also wish to return thanks to Surgeon EDGAR, of the Thirty-second Illinois, for attentions to the wounded of my command. Chaplains PEARSONS, of the Eleventh, and Button, of the Twentieth, were indefatigable in their attentions to the wounded, and in collecting and burying the dead.

I wish also to call the attention of the General commanding the division to the conduct and bearing of my Staff Lieutenant, ISRAEL P. RUMSEY, of TAYLOR's battery, Aid-de-Camp and acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. GEORGE J. DAVIS, Eleventh Illinois, Quartermaster and Commissary, also Aid-de-Camp. Active, intelligent, ardent and brave, they were ever ready to render any aid in their power, riding to every part of the field amid the hottest of the fire, and by their daring and coolness contributed much toward the success of the day. Artificer GEO. E. CHURCH, TAYLOR's battery, who acted as one of my Orderlies, is worthy of commendation for bravery and self-possession on the field.

Many instances of individual daring occurred that are worthy of mention, but where all acted their part so nobly comparisons seem invidious. I cannot forbear citing two instances to which my attention has been called by the commanders of [illegible]. Corporal SMITH, of Company E, Seventeenth Illinois, distinguished himself by great personal bravery in skirmishing with the enemy. Corporal [illegible], of Company H, Eleventh Illinois, when the color-sergeant of the regiment was shot down, and the colors fell, rushed to the spot, and seizing the flag, bore it from the field amid a storm of balls. The flag itself was riddled with shot.

In order to a due appreciation of the courage, endurance and fortitude of the men by whom this victory has been won, it must be borne in mind that they marched from Fort Henry without transportation, or tents, or rations, except what they carried, and that they were exposed for three days and nights without tents, and almost without fires, being so near the enemy's lines as to render fires imprudent, that the weather was extremely severe—two nights they were thus exposed, accompanied with driving snow-storms and severe cold—that during the whole three days they were under fire and compelled to bivouac in line of battle, with their arms in their hands. Added to this, most of them had never seen a battle, and but few had ever heard a hostile shot. Under all the circumstances, it is certainly a great matter of congratulation that so long and fierce a conflict, against an intrenched enemy, fighting on a position well known to him and unknown to us, and so greatly superior in artillery, has resulted so gloriously for our arms. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. H. L. WALLACE,
Col. Comd'g Second Brigade, First Division.

NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Eleventh Regiment......	68	183	79	330
Twentieth Regiment.....	18	109	6	133
Forty-eighth Regiment..	8	31	3	42
Forty-Fifth Regiment..	2	20	—	22
Seventeenth Regiment..	13	62	6	81
Forty-ninth Regiment...	13	46	9	68
Taylor's Battery.........	1	8	—	9
McAllister's Battery.....	—	2	—	2
Aggregate	123	461	103	687

GEN. CURTIS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, CAMP HALLECK, Ark., March 1, 1862.

I have received a private communication from an intelligent writer, a citizen of Arkansas, who says: "We, as citizens, have left our homes and firesides for the purpose, as we supposed, of having to defend ourselves against a brutal soldiery that would lay waste our humble homes, and outrage the chastity of our wives and daughters, and place our own lives in jeopardy. We have organized what is called Home Guard Companies, partly of Union men and partly of Southern men, all of whom are anxious to return to their homes. We are happy to find that you and your men are not composed of that class of persons commonly called jayhawkers, who do not regard the rights of citizens and property, but confine the war to its legitimate object."

The falsehoods circulated concerning us have driven thousands from their homes, and I take the liberty of responding publicly to the sentiments expressed by the writer, because these falsehoods have involved the whole community in the troubles which he seeks to mitigate.

The only legitimate object of the war is peace, and the writer only does me justice when he says I adhere to this legitimate object. Peaceable citizens shall be protected as far as possible; I act under strict orders of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK. The flight of our foes from their camps, and the imitation of their conduct by the citizens, in fleeing from their homes, leaving their effects abandoned as it were for their victors, has much embarrassed me in my efforts to preserve discipline in my command, as these circumstances offered extraordinary temptations.

The burning of farms and fields of grain in Missouri, and extensive barracks and valuable mills in Arkansas by the enemy, has induced some resentments on the part of my troops, which I have severely punished. Necessary supplies for my command could not keep up with my rapid movements, and peaceable citizens not being at home to sell them to my Quartermasters, I am compelled to take them without purchase, making settlement difficult and doubtful; occasioning irregularities which I have always labored to counteract. If peaceably disposed citizens will stay at home, or return home, and check the clandestine, stealthy warfare that is carried on under *the cover and cloak* of peaceable citizens, much of the havoc of war will be avoided, and many poor families can be protected from distress and misery. I have followed the war path through the entire State of Missouri, have seen the havoc and devastation surrounding it, and I deplore the prospect of these disasters in the virgin soil of Arkansas.

Armed men, in the garb of citizens, are concealed by citizens, and the unfortunate condition of Missouri will be transferred to Arkansas, if you allow this complicity of yourselves in the struggle. If you do not discriminate by requiring soldiers to wear some distinctive badge, you must not complain if we cannot discriminate.

There is no honor, no glory, no good that can be gained by taking up arms in this way, to defend your homes, for we do not wish to molest them if you are peaceably disposed. We only wish to put down rebellion by making war against those in arms, their aiders and abettors. We come to vindicate the Constitution, to preserve and perpetuate civil and religious liberty, under a flag that was embalmed in the blood of our Revolutionary fathers. Under that flag we have lived in peace and prosperity until the flag of rebellion involved us in the horrors of civil war.

We have restored the Stars and Stripes to Northwestern Arkansas, where I am glad to find many who rejoice to see the emblem of their former glory, and hope for a restoration of the peace and happiness they have enjoyed under its folds. A surrender to such a flag is only a return to your natural allegiance, and is more honorable than to persist in a rebellion that surrendered to the National Power at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Nashville and at Roanoke, and throughout the most powerful Southern States. Why then shall the West be devastated to prolong a struggle which the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee cannot successfully maintain?

Disband your companies; surrender your arms; for in all instances where men in arms have voluntarily surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance to our common country, they have been discharged. No prisoners have, to my knowledge, been shot or hung, or cruelly treated by us.

I know of no instance where my troops have treated females with violence, and I have not heard of a complaint of any kind. I enjoin on the troops kindness, protection and support for women and children. I shall, to the best of my ability, maintain our country's flag in Arkansas, and continue to make relentless war on its foes, but shall rejoice to see the restoration of peace in all the States and Territories of our country—that peace which we formerly enjoyed and earnestly desire; and I implore for each and all of us that ultimate, eternal peace "which the world cannot give or take away." I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Brig.-Gen. Com'dg Army of the Southwest.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 6, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

PROCEEDINGS IN FRANKFORT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

The House, on the 13th, passed a bill entitling all Kentucky housekeepers, while absent from their homes on duty in the army of the United States, to all the privileges now allowed by law to housekeepers; a Senate bill adopting the United States Army rules and regulations for the government of Kentucky troops; bill providing for taking proof to establish claims against the United States or this State, for property destroyed, injured, or taken for military purposes, and claims for personal services; a bill for purchasing the ground where Col. WILLICH's soldiers were buried; a Senate bill incorporating the Louisville Board of Trade; and, by 42 to 25, a Senate bill requiring grand and pettit jurors and jury commissioners to take additional oath that they have not aided or assisted the rebellion in any way, persons swearing fasely to be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit and trust. The House, yesterday, concurred with the Senate in fixing the 1st of next January as the return day of executions; and by 42 to 18, moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. UNDERWOOD's preamble and resolution declaring it politic, merciful and just to pardon the rebel privates who sincerely repent of their crimes, and especially those who have been guilty in consequence of erroneous opinions, seditiously instilled into their minds by superior intellects and cunning aspirants; and requesting the Governor to confer with the President for the discharge and pardon of all such Kentucky prisoners at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, as shall be found of good character and will take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Six political prisoners here were yesterday released, on taking the oath and giving bond. The Senate, yesterday, adopted Mr. SPEED's resolution, that Gen. FREMONT be requested by the Military Board to leave a force in Northeastern Kentucky, adequate to keep down the revolutionists and suppress the marauding bands that have infested that region; and referrect to a Select Committee Mr. MCHENRY's resolutions, recommending to Congress not to tax the tobacco crop of 1861, now in the hands of purchasers, but to commence with the next crop—urging that the tax be ad valorem, and suggesting that the tax proposed is too high in proportion to the tax on other articles. It is suggested that the National Treasury would be a gainer, by placing a tax of five cents on manufactured tobacco, and upward of three cents on strips, and letting the leaf go untaxed, for then there would still be some encouragement to grow tobacco.

Forty-four hogsheads tobacco, mostly from Trigg County, were received yesterday by way of the Cumberland. Twenty-seven bales of cotton are coming here by water from Nashville.

Forty-five soldiers have died here this week. There are twenty hospitals at Lebanon. A lady of Astoria, Long Island, has sent to our sick soldiers one barrel [illegible] Adams congregation, of New-York City, have sent a large quantity of clothing and stores.

The rebels' evacuation of New-Madrid on the 13th was, of course, expected by us. As PRENTICE says "there's no use in trying to stop the Confederate evacuations; they have evidently become chronic." More good news from Tennessee is daily looked for.

We are much pleased with President LINCOLN's appointment of Gen. HALLECK over the Department of the Mississippi.

We are glad Senator HALE has reported a bill for the immediate construction of iron sea-batteries, iron-clad steam rams, and iron-clad gunboats.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

The Senate passed the House bill for the purchase of the ground where the brave soldiers under Col. WILLICH lie buried; the House adopted the Senate resolutions for keeping down the marauders in Northeast Kentucky; and both chambers adopted resolutions that the proposed tax on tobacco is greatly disproportionate to the tax on other property, and ought to be reduced; and that, owing to the great difference in the value of different qualities and grades of tobacco, the tax on it ought to be ad valorem. Speaker FISK, in his address to the Senate before pronouncing it adjourned, said: "By the aid of her sister States, Kentucky has preserved the State, and she is now in the field as heroically determined to preserve the National existence as she was in the preservation of her own."

Persons who left Paintville on the 15th say HUMPHREY and "Cerro Gordo" had "absquatulated," "vamosed," "skedaddled," to Abingdon, Va. The Twenty-second Kentucky, at Piketon, acknowledge the receipt from Louisvillians of some thousand articles of clothing, besides groceries and delicacies, and of numberless needful and good things from the ladies of Frankfort and Newcastle.

An indication of returning prosperity is the reviving demand for Kentucky banks stock. One man advertises this morning for 125 shares.

Statements about trade with Tennessee are conflicting. The latest is, that while permits are required as usual for all goods in Kentucky, no permits for merchandise to Tennessee are allowed. It is hoped trade between the two States will be quickly and completely restored.

Letters from Nashville state that there are no rebel forces in Central Tennessee, save a few bands of mountain marauders, and that Gen. BUELL's immense army will probably move unresisted upon Alabama soil, before the end of this month.

Gov. JOHNSON, in his Nashville speech of the 13th, assured his hearers that he returned for the sole purpose of restoring the National Constitution and laws as they formerly existed. He charged the origin of the rebellion upon disappointed seekers after power, who had deceived the people of the Southern States into the support of their rebellious schemes, and he announced that the time for crushing out treason and punishing traitors had arrived, and that the Government of the Nation was determined to hold the originators and leaders of the rebellion to a stern account.

It is generally believed that Commodore FOOTE and Gen. SMITH will be in Memphis this or next week.

PONTIAC.

REBEL PRISONERS IN ST. LOUIS.

LABORS OF THE LADIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

Under Gen. HALLECK's most Christian order, the wounded rebels sent to St. Louis are quartered in the fine hospitals of the Government, and treated in every respect like those of its own army. We visited a few of them at the hospitals on Fifth and Chestnut streets, last week, with ladies acting under the Young Men's Christian Association. There were about thirty in the room visited, suffering from wounds and diseases.

"Are you well treated?" we asked of one, with an ugly wound in the breast. "Yes, well as we could wish; if anything, too well. This fine living, and baked flour bread don't agree with me. Oh! if I could only have a corn dodger, it would remind one of Tennessee." He was promised some. An old man, lying in a dark room, or but dimly lighted, had a Bible beside him, just laid down. "Can I do anything for you?" said one of the ladies. "Yes, madam, please get me something to read. My thoughts are devouring me; I cannot read the Bible all the time." A fresh *Republican* satisfied his longing. Another man wanted apples. The lady sent out and obtained some nice red Rambos. The nurse forbade his eating them, so they were laid on his bed, for him to feast his eyes.

Many said they were ready to take the oath of allegiance. One Mississippian said he wanted to take it and go home. His companion said, "No; if he were to take it and go home, they would be impressed into the army.

One handsome young officer thanked them for their care, but said the war is not over yet. His father, in Alabama, was rich, worth millions, but would give up all before he would surrender. So, with himself; he had given time and property, and now, it may be, his life, but would never give up the independence of the Confederacy. One grim old Colonel refused to talk, but resolutely pressed his lips, and refused to be comforted.

Among them was a giant 7 feet 2 inches in stocking. He was the only one that could wear the immense shirts and dressing gowns which were sent out in the beginning of the war. A lady called while we were there, with another big shirt for him. She could not enter, being 'secesh,' but we carried it up to him with her name.

A little drummer-boy was evidently dying. A lady spoke to him, asking if he wanted anything. "No," was the feeble answer, but with a wishful look at the kind face over him, he said his mother had sent him from Mississippi to fight and defend her home. He did not regret it, but wanted to see his mother. He gave his name and mother's address, still looking wishfully, as if there was something on his mind. At last he said: "My mother is a good woman too. She would treat a poor sick prisoner kindly, and if she were with your son, she would kiss him." "I will kiss you, my dear boy, for your mother," said she. She kissed him, and in a few minutes he died.

God bless the women for the good work they are doing. It makes one think better of our human nature to hear of the work they are doing throughout the East, in furnishing supplies, and in the West by their presence and aid.

St. Louis is getting its reputation up. The prisoners at Cairo were very anxious to come up here. One wounded officer, visited by St. Louis ladies there, would not let them leave without him, and begged so hard that they got him permission to come. The noble sons of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, exposing their lives for their country, in these misfortunes, deserve the services of these ministering angels.

J. W. S.

FIDELITY OF A CONTRABAND.

STORY OF A REFUGEE FAMILY.

From the Missouri Democrat.

A Union man named SMITH has resided about six miles from Fayetteville, Ark., the owner of a tract of six hundred acres of land, with comfortable dwelling, stock, &c. Obnoxious to the Secessionists, his property was plundered by their foraging and other parties during the Winter, his place being about a mile from MCCULLOCH's headquarters. The family consisted of Mr. SMITH, his wife and child, his mother-in-law, and also a brother-in-law, JAMES WATKINS and wife, married less than a year ago. Besides these, CHARLEY, the slave of Mr. SMITH.

Upon news of the approach of CURTIS' forces to Springfield, the Secessionists began pursuing all the Union men to hang them, and SMITH and WATKINS fled, hoping to make their way to some of the Federal camps. The women thus left, in fear of outrage and torture, on their husbands' account—if not death—left their home on the night of the 8th of February, with CHARLEY as their guide and protector, leaving the aged mother and child, who were unable to move. On foot they wended their way, sleeping what they did sleep in the open air, upon such straw or litter as CHARLEY could gather for them, and covered by the single blanket which he carried, and subsisting upon the food which he carried in a pair of saddle-bags. He would have been seized as marketable property belonging to a Union man, and the women regarded their own jeopardy as something more than that of their lives, if met or caught by the Secessionists. They traveled, he thinks, about eight miles the first day, (the women being feeble, and one of them in a delicate situation,) fording creeks and avoiding the traveled roads. On one occasion, crossing a creek upon a log, one of the ladies fell in, and was with difficulty extricated by CHARLEY, who, as he said, "cooned it on de log," so that his mistress got hold of him, and when she reached the bank, he pulled her out. Thus, for nearly a week, foot-sore, and with short and painful journeys, having no shelter, and not seeing a fire, subsisting on the scant provisions which CHARLEY carried, they slowly made their way until they first met the advance guard of the Federal forces at Mudtown. Here the ladies were at once cared for by the Colonel, while CHARLEY was taken some miles on horseback to "Mister SIGEL," who examined him at great length, comparing his stories with his own maps of the country. He was satisfied of CHARLEY's truthfulness, and gave him a pass for himself and the two ladies.

From this point conveyance was given them to Springfield and to Rolla, and they arrived in St. Louis [illegible]. He exhibited [illegible] "secesh" [illegible] to this city [illegible].

Whether Messrs. SMITH and [illegible] have escaped or not, the ladies do not know. [illegible] fled from his house in his [illegible], and no intelligence has been received from [illegible].

CHARLEY is a preacher, [illegible] intelligent for his condition, and [illegible]. His wife, belonging to another [illegible], was sent off into Louisiana some months ago, when they began to run the slaves off from that section, in consequence of the troubles.

CHARLEY is anxious now to get into Illinois, where he can find work to support these two ladies. Says he is stout and has a good trade—"can lay brick or rock, or work on de farm, and airn enough to keep them." They are staying at the Refugee Home, on Elm-street. CHARLEY's narrative is artless and exceedingly interesting. Speaking of Mr. SMITH, in answer to a question, he said: "He *was* a good master, but I don't know whether he is alive or dead now." The noble friendship and almost heroic devotion of this slave to that family deserve the respect of all right-minded persons, though he manifested not the least consciousness of any special merit.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PORTER, OF THE ESSEX.

The Hannibal (Mo.) *Messenger* publishes the following letter from Capt. PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

I see, by a piece in one of your papers, that you made an extract from an article which some one has written about myself, which you appear to think applies a doubt upon my mother's patriotism. The writer of that piece informs me that he had reference to my own particular family, which I am only sorry to say is too true.

My first lesson of love to my country and the Union, were received from my mother and a patriotic grandfather; and I believe that I have shown that I have not forgotten those lessons.

I never for a moment supposed that any one would doubt my mother's devotion to the Union and Constitution. She has three sons living, all of whom are now faithfully serving their country, and carrying into effect the practical results of her lessons.

This Mr. HARRIS whom you have mentioned in connection with my name in your paper, I have never seen, know nothing about him nor his antecedents, and beg it, as a special favor, that you will never mention my name in connection with his, as our course is as wide apart as the antipodes.

I am, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. D. PORTER, U. S. N.

SECESSIONISTS AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Gen. BEN. LOAN, of the Missouri State Militia, in command at St. Joseph, is stirring up the rebels by a very thorough application of Gen. HALLECK's order that they be put under bonds or ordered to quit the State. He has some half dozen "highly respectable" gentlemen in jail, a half dozen others have been ordered to emigrate, others have filed bonds ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, and to complete the list, he had served notices upon thirty individuals, giving them ten days to consider which of the three alternatives they will take. Among those ordered to leave the State are ISAAC N. SHAMBAUGH, member of the Legislature a year ago, among whose personal papers were found documents that will be of interest to the future historian who shall write up the secession of Missouri. The St. Joseph *Herald*—a new Union paper—says the proceedings of Gen. LOAN have thrown the "secesh" into great confusion, and those who had not been sent to jail were caucusing among themselves whether it would not be better for them to do so, as martyrs, than to make confessions of their guilt by giving bonds. The half-dozen already in jail were living like nabobs, supplied with all the delicacies by their friends outside. Major WM. N. ALBIN is the Provost Marshal of St. Joseph, and his guards arrest all who appear on the street without leave, after ten o'clock at night. Bar-rooms are imperatively closed day and night.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

GOV. JOHNSON'S ARRIVAL IN NASHVILLE

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Friday, March 14, 1862.

ANDREW JOHNSON, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, HORACE MAYNARD, and other prominent Union exiles, arrived at a late hour of the evening before yesterday, and were welcomed on the other side by a number of friends, and conducted to the St. Cloud Hotel. The emotions of the distinguished loyalists upon treading once more securely the soil of their State may be easily imagined.

The advent of these, upon whom the burden of gradually reloyalising Tennessee will devolve, (mere military occupation is but a short step toward the return of the State to its allegiance to the Federal Government,) and most anxiously looked for by all friends of the Union in this latitude.

Gen. BUELL's time has been almost wholly absorbed by his purely military duties. He could not possibly give that attention to the administration of civil affairs that was imperatively demanded. His want of local acquaintance, also, often left him at a loss how to proceed. The full knowledge of men and matters the military Governor and his companions possess, as well as their well-known zeal for the Union, will remove the difficulty. Hereafter, while Gen. BUELL will continue and complete the work of sweeping the Middle and Eastern districts of every vestige of rebellion, Governor JOHNSON will devote all his time and energy to the rescue of the State from anarchy and disloyalty by an at once firm and conciliatory course.

Gov. JOHNSON, I learn, is vested with plenary authority. The President, fully confiding in his wisdom and devotion to the country, will leave him free to act as he may deem best for the interest of his State. The exact mode of preparation he will employ, I believe, will not be determined upon by him until after he has fully surveyed the field of operations. I deem it probable, however, that the State laws will only be interfered with to the extent of preventing the exercise of any authority by officers based upon laws in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy. A call for a convention, for the purpose of removing Gov. HARRIS and other disloyal State officers, will be made by him as soon as the State is fully freed from the presence of rebel soldiery.

Federal Courts will be at once established, the leaders of the secession movement in this State brought to justice, and such traces of rebel rule as the confiscation of the property of Unionists wiped out.

Last evening the Governor and suite were serenaded by one of the military bands, under the auspices of resident and Northern Union men. A large crowd assembled in front of the hotel to listen to the music. The recipients of the ovation, appearing at the balcony, were called for. Gov. JOHNSON first responded, in a speech occupying about an hour. He expressed his gratification at being privileged to stand and speak once more upon Tennessee soil, and assured his hearers that he returned for the sole purpose of restoring the Federal Constitution and laws as they formerly existed. He charged the origin of the rebellion upon disappointed seekers after power, who had deceived the people of the Southern States into the support of their rebellious schemes, and announced that the time for crushing out treason and punishing traitors had arrived, and that the Government was determined to hold the originators and leaders of the rebellion to a stern account. He wound up by calling upon the Union men of Jefferson County to rally in the defence of the Federal Government, avowing the hope that they would soon buckle on their armor and come to the rescue of their brethren in East Tennessee.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE and HORACE MAYNARD followed with brief speeches. The former was most bitter in his denunciation of secessionism, and especially the traitors of the John Bell stripe. He also applied a well-deserved rebuke to the female rebels of Nashville, who have been making themselves particularly obnoxious by abusing the privileges of their sex with vulgar insults to the loyal soldiery.

A GENERAL VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Saturday Evening, March 8, 1862.

Beyond the general fact that a large amount of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores had fallen into our hands, nothing official has, as yet, transpired as to the quantity and quality of the spoils. This is owing, not to the slowness or indifference of the captors, but to the circumstance that the captured stores were scattered all over the city. There was hardly a warehouse that did not contain more or less of them, and, consequently, there was first the trouble to find them, and then to assort them. Much was also first claimed as private property, that afterward turned out to have belonged to the Confederate Government. As far as I can ascertain there were taken about five hundred new tents (most of these are already in use in NELSON's Division,) ten thousand pairs of boots and shoes, (there was evidently no lack of foot-wear, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding,) a considerable quantity of weapons, (useless, of course, to our troops,) about three hundred bales of cotton, and about $100,000 worth of provisions and fodder. Eighteen or twenty heavy pieces of ordnance were found at Fort Zollicoffer, on the left bank of the river, about four miles below the city. Some fifty bales of cotton had also been used in the same work. The statement of a correspondent that the value of the captured property was $2,000,000 is a gross exaggeration. It *might* have been that, had Gen. BUELL managed matters so as to follow up closely JOHNSTON's retreating army, and appear before Nashville two or three days, instead of nine days, after the fall of Fort Donelson.

It does not appear to be generally known that the rebels placed a number of cannon and a large quantity of ordnance stores on the railroad bridge across the Cumberland, and sank them with that structure. When this was first communicated to me, I discredited it. Subsequent inquiries satisfied me, however, that I had been correctly informed. After the fall of the river to its ordinary depth, it will be easy to raise the cannon.

The appearance of the city to-day was more animated than at any time since its occupation by the Federal forces. The weather was fair; many country people seemed to have got over their first fright, and were paying their customary Saturday trading visits. Male and female residents were also visible in increased numbers on the street. Many more stores were likewise reopened, and altogether there [illegible] removal of all obstructions upon commercial [illegible] with the North will, [illegible] the prospect of profit, and the gradual [illegible] of [illegible] pride, by the inhabitants [illegible] doubtedly work a great change in the [illegible] next week.

[illegible] loyal resident informs me that one of the principal reasons of the stoppage of business by many tradesmen, [illegible] the apprehension of the appearance of Northern creditors in the wake of the Federal troops. I understand, also, that various manoeuvres have been resorted to by such as had Northern creditors to fear, since the fall of Fort Donelson, in order to defraud Northern men of their just dues. Some moved their goods [illegible] [illegible] in trade. Others made fictitious sales of their stocks and other property. But it is unlikely that these tricks will prove of any avail before Federal Courts, although they may cause vexation and delay to the creditors.

A number of parties arrived from the South during the last forty-eight hours, and brought [illegible] of the movements and whereabouts of the rebel troops that retreated from Nashville three weeks since. They all state that the main body has passed over various roads into Northern Alabama more than a week ago, and that all remains of Confederate soldiery upon Tennessee soil are stragglers and bands of marauders, detailed to gather transportation, provisions and forage. It was commonly reported in [illegible] and Florence, Ala., that JOHNSTON had not over eight thousand effective men with him, having lost several thousand upon his retreat by desertion and straggling. It was also understood in Northern Alabama, that JOHNSTON's object in retreating was to place himself again in direct railroad communication, *via* the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with the western portion of his Department; that the defence of Northern Alabama would be left to the militia of that State, and that he, with the remnants of his army and the reinforcements he expected to obtain from the East and South, would assume such a position in West Tennessee as would enable him to cooperate with the forces under BEAUREGARD in the defence of Memphis and the Mississippi River.

His plan may be very good, but it is difficult to see how he will secure the means of realizing it. Armies are not created in weeks, and even if the general call to arms in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi should be responded to, the mob of men that will thus be gathered, will rather weaken than strengthen the rebel cause. As to Tennessee, Gov. HARRIS' fifth and last call on the militia of the State will have no better effect than his previous measures for voluntary and forced recruits for the rebel armies. Accounts from East and Middle Tennessee all agree that no attention whatever is being paid to it in those parts of the State. Even in Western Tennessee no general levy can possibly be made owing to the want of [illegible], arms, camp equipage, etc., etc. A few thousand may perhaps be got together at Memphis and other towns, but they will disperse as readily upon the approach of the Federal army as did the drafted militia of this vicinity. There were two regiments organized in this county. Not one in ten, however, linked his fortunes to those of the retreating Confederates. That the majority of the Tennesseeans, notwithstanding the ridiculous bombast of their leaders and newspapers, would rather live and be subjugated by the Yankees, than die in the glorious cause of Southern rights, is amply demonstrated by the fact that there are at this moment at least one thousand able bodied men quietly contemplating the Yankee invasion in this city. And so it will be in other parts of the State, and Alabama and Mississippi. If Gen. BUELL's army shall have an opportunity to meet the enemy in battle on its way to the Gulf, it will do better than I expect.

The appointment of ANDY JOHNSON as Military Governor of Tennessee is about the bitterest pill the Federal Government could possibly make the rebels of this State swallow. They hate and fear him worse than any other champion of the Union cause. They know but too well that they can look for no mercy at his hands.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

AN INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER.

The following is the conclusion of the interesting letter from Nashville, received by Judge [illegible]LAND, of Syracuse, from a relative at Nashville:

NASHVILLE, March 1, 1862.

Just as the church services were about to commence, there appeared at the door a messenger, who instantly sent the sexton up to the pulpit with a notice that "Fort Donelson surrendered at 5 o'clock this morning; the gunboats were coming up; BUELL's army is at Springfield, (only twenty-five miles north of this city,) and each man must take care of himself." Then followed a rush—a tumult never before witnessed here. Such a hurrying to and fro of carriages, buggies, omnibuses and baggage vehicles, with great loads of trunks and valices, making their way to the dépôts of the Railroads leading to the southward.

The Governor and Legislature got away the same day; regiments of rebel soldiers from Bowling Green were coming in, stealing and plundering, on their line of march, from friend and foe. The cattle of the farmers were shot down in mere wantonness, and fences burned. One man tells of their having cut down his apple orchard, and using the trees for firewood at one of their encampments. Two of the cavalry regiments (Texas Rangers and Col. FORREST's men) seemed to have a peculiar fondness for stealing horses and negroes. One man lost fifteen horses, another ten, and others six, four one, according to the number each happened to have. One had ten negroes stolen from him, another five or six, and so on down to but one or two. A few of the negroes, after being taken fifty or sixty miles from home, have contrived to give their captors the slip, and made their way back to their masters.

Nashville was the chief dépôt for provisions and army stores for the whole of Secesia, and had the same importance to the Department of the West as Richmond for the East. Of these stores there were millions of dollars in value that could not be removed in time. Word was given out for the inhabitants to come and help themselves, which they did with a will. In the armory were deposited some five to seven thousand rifles. Two thousand of the best were brought out by order of Gen. FLOYD and burned, and the remainder given away to the little boys that chose to take them. My son lugged home 17 of them. All these had been impressed from the people in the State, forcibly or otherwise, as they could be found in the owners' houses. Two elegant steamboats, formerly in the Nashville and New-Orleans trade, purchased by the Jeff. Davis Government at a cost of $35,000 each, and in process of converting them into gunboats, were burned. The railroad bridge that cost $250,000, and the wire suspension bridge, costing $150,000—both beautiful structures—were also burned. Our Mayor, with a committee of leading citizens, waited upon FLOYD, and earnestly remonstrated against the destruction of the bridges, but the miscreant was inflexible. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's children are large stockholders in the suspension bridge. Another fine steamer (private property) was burned by the Texas Rangers. Five or six other steamboats that were lying in port, the owners had very prudently moved over to the north bank of the river, and escaped the torch of the rebels.

From the morning of the 16th to the 24th of February, anarchy and rioting prevailed. Fierce and awful were the curses that were heaped upon JOHNSTON, FLOYD and PILLOW by the retreating soldiery. Some of them swore that they were going home if it cost them their lives. Five thousand lives, they said, had been sacrificed by JOHNSTON at Bowling Green from exposure, bad fare, and hard work, to which not many of them had ever been accustomed. And the fugitives from Fort Donelson were in no better humor. FLOYD and PILLOW, they said, had kept them four days in a hard fight against overwhelming numbers, and then both shamefully sneaked away, leaving them to be surrendered, or get away if they could. Each one had some interesting incident to relate.

Surgeon COMPTON, of Winchester, escaped after the surrender, leaving his negro servant, worth $1,200; horse, worth $250; case of surgical instruments, worth $200; trunk and contents, about $150. I got interested in the conversation of a youth, who, though sick, had dragged himself along on foot all the way from Fort Donelson. He was so modest and unassuming, as to convince one that he had been well raised. He stated that he was from Clarke County, Mississippi; that he was in the hottest of the fight; his Captain was killed; his brother was shot down by his side; his whole company killed, wounded or taken prisoners, but himself and a wounded comrade. His hat bore the evidence of where he had been. I counted six ball and two buck-shot holes in it, all in the upper part, just above the top of his head. He stated that almost every man of his company that ventured to put his head above the breastworks was instantly killed.

The gunboat *St. Louis* came up last, convoying fourteen steamboats, each having on board 1,000 men, of Gen. NELSON's Division. Gen. BUELL has likewise come down from Bowling Green with 40,000. People here are delighted at the good order and discipline of the men. Every man feels safe in his property. The Secessionists that remain appear to become gradually reconciled, though many of them are rampant yet. It is devoutly to be wished that they would all leave the city.

For nine days there was not a newspaper published in the city. We could hear nothing reliable, either from the North or the South. Two little half-sheets are out now, and, after two weeks' suspension, some of the merchants have opened their stores.

Major-Gen. GRANT is here, and troops are constantly arriving, but nothing can be learned as to future plans of operation. Intelligent army officers say there are 100,000 men within a radius of fifty miles of Nashville. They are all well armed and provided for. JOHNSTON, FLOYD, PILLOW and CRITTENDEN, with their demoralized hosts, appear to be going on to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Decatur, Alabama, burning the railroad bridges as they go along. The late disastrous floods have in numerous instances saved them the trouble. Ten or twelve of the "blood and thunder" preachers—among them five or six Doctors of Divinity—have fled, and the Union men of their flocks are all saying "Amen!"

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

From the Nashville Times, March 12.

Judging from the St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville papers, preparations are being made for quite an extensive trade between those cities and Nashville, and points along the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The business men of those cities know that the region indicated has, in times past, furnished a valuable market for their merchandize. Tennessee was a large and profitable customer for much of the manufactures and produce sent out from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. That trade was interrupted and now it must be built up, if at all, under very adverse circumstances. We know that

...and traders of these cities have to sell, and which they are doubtless very anxious to sell. But the ... which broke off commercial intercourse between Tennessee and the cities of the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys has deranged the exchanges between us, and depreciated our currency to a ruinous extent, where before it was but a little below par.

We notice that the issues of Southern banks are quoted at Cincinnati at 40 per cent. discount, and, we presume, about the same discount would be charged at St. Louis and Louisville. Now, if the business men of those cities expect to establish commercial relations with the Cumberland and Tennessee River country, they must not expect to get specie in return for their commodities; nor need they expect trade to be conducted upon a specie basis, if our currency is to be shaved at the rate indicated in their quotations. Our people may have some produce which they would want to exchange for their commodities, but at the present time would not form a basis for a very extensive trade. It should be understood by those who wish to inaugurate this trade that they cannot get specie for what they may desire to sell us. While there is a considerable amount of specie here, there is not enough to warrant our merchants in expending it in the purchase of supplies which they cannot sell for specie.

For the present, whatever trade we have must be conducted upon a different basis. Our bank note currency is as good now as it ever was. Indeed, it is better, because the banks of the South have for months pursued a policy which has tended to strengthen them, and they are stronger to-day than perhaps they ever were. It is with the currency these banks have furnished us that our business transactions must be conducted. Our business men will not strike so fatal a blow at the section upon which they must depend for custom, as to refuse to take this currency where the difference in exchange cannot be settled in produce. To our mind, it is only by pursuing this policy that our merchants can deal with those North of us, and if they desire a renewal of commercial relations, they must accommodate themselves to our circumstances.

ITEMS.

From the Nashville Banner, March 13.

ALLEN A. HALL, Esq., the veteran editor of Tennessee, is at present in this city, as Agent of the Government, to grant permits for the shipment of produce to any of the loyal States. Under the law of 13th July, 1861, all exportations from this State for the present, must be made under special permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, or persons authorized by him, and those desirous of making shipments are required to obtain from Mr. HALL the necessary permit.

We understand that JAS. MALONE, Esq., Postmaster at Gallatin under the Confederate Government, has accepted the office under the Federal Government, and the mails to and from that place will be speedily reëstablished.

Col. A. H. MARKLAND, the efficient Agent of the Post-office Department, having put the office here in operation, is now in Clarksville for the purpose of restoring mail facilities at that place.

A. V. S. LINDSLEY, Esq., a gentleman well known in this city and State, has fully entered upon the duties of the office of the Postmaster of this city.

The commandant of the Federal post at Somerset, Ky., publishes the following dispatch:

MARCH 3, 1862.

To COL. LANDRAM: Let the people in your vicinity know that they can ship coal and produce to Nashville, and find a market there.

J. B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

W. J. LANDRAM, Colonel Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Commanding Post.

The *Patriot* learns from a gentleman acquainted with the condition of affairs in the region of the Upper Cumberland, that it will be some time before coal can be shipped thence, owing to the scarcity of boats—those the coal men had built having been taken below the shoals for army purposes.

The levee was not so thronged with wagons yesterday as for several days previous, nor was the river so crowded with steamers. The *Lady Jackson* arrived, yesterday morning, with a cavalry company, some United States wagons, and a quantity of provisions, brought on private speculation. The *Niagara* also came up with two flats, loaded with coal. The *C. E. Hillman*, with a light cargo and some passengers, left at 4 P. M., yesterday, for Louisville, and the *Adriatic* cast loose for St. Louis an hour or so previous.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.

RETREAT OF JACKSON FROM WINCHESTER.

The Winchester correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives these particulars of JACKSON's retreat from Winchester, and the occupation of the place by our forces:

"The locomotives and cars taken from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were run by rail to Winchester, and were then hauled over the Valley turnpike to Strasburgh. The driving wheels of the locomotives were removed, and others with a flat surface substituted; and they were then drawn by twenty-five or thirty horses. To the cars fifteen and sixteen horses were attached. Many of the engines were partially burned, and the two last were only sent away last week—one to Richmond and the other to Mount Jackson.

Among other valuable stores still at Strasburgh are some fifty or sixty tons of stolen railroad iron.

It is really astonishing that our forces did not succeed in surrounding JACKSON at Winchester, or in capturing, at least, some of the stores at Strasburgh, preparatory to their being removed. Their army was small, but their movements were all made leisurely, without fear of the large army within twenty miles.

The morning that our troops entered Winchester, at about 8½ o'clock, several hours after the infantry and artillery had evacuated the place, Col. ASHBY drew his cavalry up in line on one of the principal streets, and there patiently waited until all stragglers had joined the line. As soon as this was done, he gave the order to march, the Colonel and Lieuts. LINCOLN (a cousin of the President) and MURRAY (subsequently captured) being the last to leave. ASHBY was much dejected, and so unwilling was he to leave, that when our advance appeared upon the brow of the hill at the north end of the town, he was slowly riding along the street, in sight, and not yet half way through the place.

ASHBY's regiment is about twelve hundred strong, well armed and well clothed, and all are devotedly attached to their commander, who is a wealthy resident of Fauquier County, and knows not the meaning of the word 'cowardice.'

Several of our officers are anxious that he should be captured, merely to see the man, who, they say, has been fighting them all the Winter in whatsoever direction they marched.

While here, JACKSON had his headquarters at the residence of a clerical friend, and so reserved was he in his communications that not even his principal officers knew of his contemplated movements until ordered to execute them.

On the Tuesday afternoon before the evacuation, JACKSON marched his entire force out to an open field about a mile beyond the fortifications, with the intention of making a night attack upon Gen. HAMILTON's brigade, but while perfecting his arrangements, a messenger arrived with the information that a large Federal force was advancing up the Berryville road. Fearful of being surrounded, he withdrew his force, and in another hour was quietly evacuating the town.

A small body of men marched across the fields south of the road from Berryville, on Tuesday night, would have played havoc with JACKSON's army.

The fortifications are more ridiculous than formidable, and were mostly constructed last Summer, when Gen. PATTERSON threatened Winchester.

About one mile north of the town, and to the east of and bordering upon the Martinsburgh turnpike and Winchester and Potomac Railroad, is an extensive redoubt or fort. It is situated upon a hill, approaches to octagonal in form, and comprises earthworks thrown up to the height of six or seven feet, with ditches surrounding the whole. Barrels filled with dirt have been arranged in rows in the interior, and at each angle of the work stockades for the reception of riflemen, composed of posts about eight inches thick, placed perpendicularly side by side, with holes pierced, have been constructed. In the centre of the work is a large white farm-house, occupied as barracks. When our troops scaled this fortification, a few dilapidated gun-carriages, evidently for pieces of heavy calibre, were found, but no guns.

To the west of the Martinsburgh turnpike, and a few rods distant, another redoubt was constructed, apparently for heavier guns, but it scarcely deserves the title of fortification.

About a quarter of a mile east of the same road, and nearly on a line with the principal fortification, there commences a line of intrenchments evidently intended for heavy artillery. They extend eastwardly for the distance of about 150 yards, and then take an abrupt turn to the south. At this angle a heavy revolving gun was formerly placed—the railroad for the gun-carriage still remaining. This gun commanded all approaches north, east and southeasterly. The magazine is also at this angle, consisting of a boarded room about five feet by ten, built in an excavation and covered with dirt to the depth of six feet. A passage leads into the magazine, connecting directly with the site of the revolving gun. These works continue in a southwardly direction for about one hundred yards, and then terminate at a large farm-house. In front of the house, a heavy pivot gun was placed in position by JOHNSTON.

Field-works have also been thrown up about a mile in extent, to the height of three or four feet, with a narrow ditch on the outside; these field-works command the Berryville road at two important points, namely: the straight road that comes directly into the town, and at a point a half-mile further north, where the road winds round from the east, and continues down a hill toward the town. An eminence about a half-mile west of the town contained pieces of heavy artillery, although no works of importance were constructed there. Nearly all of these were constructed last Summer by JOHNSTON. A few of the rifle-pits have, however, been dug recently, and when our army entered, several picks and shovels were found.

Back of the intrenchments, to the west of the Martinsburgh pike, there remain a number of wooden huts used as barracks by the rebels. These huts are built of logs—are about ten feet by twenty in the interior. In each one a hole some two feet in diameter has been dug in the ground, arched over with bricks and stone, cemented together, with an opening in the top for the escape of smoke. Around these fire-places benches have been placed for seats. The sleeping apartments in these huts are constructed something after the fashion of bunks in vessels. Evidences of other encampments are visible in other places near the town.

It has already been stated that the retreat of Gen. JACKSON was brought about by a dispatch received by that officer that a large force was advancing by the Berryville Road, and your correspondent has every reason to believe that a portion of a Philadelphia corps had much to do with the evacuation. Capt. COLLIS, of Gen. BANKS' Body Guard, was ordered to detail twenty men from his company and advance toward Winchester, and ascertain whether there was any practicable marching road which he could select running toward Winchester, in preference to the meandering turnpike. Capt. COLLIS proceeded, and had advanced within five miles of the town, when he was met by four of the enemy's cavalry.

These he advanced on, and forced to retire; but advancing still further, he was met by a body of cavalry, who halted and threatened to attack. Capt. COLLIS halted his command, and waited also, when the rebels, supposing he was the advance guard of the approaching army, retired. It was not till the following day that our forces took possession of the town; and it may be inferred that the approach of this small body of men was the first evidence the enemy had of the approach of our army. It is but due to Capt. COLLIS to say that he would have gone on had not the limit of his advance been prescribed by the General commanding. As it was, it was with great difficulty he could prevent his men pushing on to Winchester; and it was well he did not do so, for a squadron of 400 rebel cavalry were encamped within half a mile of the spot, at the house of a Union Quaker family.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the General then commanding the forces at Berryville, received a message from Gen. BANKS, dated Signal Station, March 12, 3:30 P. M., advising him to move with all possible haste his whole command to Winchester; that one General had been taken prisoner by the enemy, Gen. JACKSON had been captured by our forces, and HAMILTON was engaging the enemy. In fifteen minutes the command was on the march, and it was not till they had proceeded two miles that the whole affair was discovered to be a practical joke played on one signal officer by another. The originator of the report should be dealt with as he richly deserves. Such an unfortunate message might have been destructive to the whole line of operations.

MARTIAL LAW IN LEESBURGH.

We have received a copy of the *Advance Guard*, a paper published at Leesburgh by one of the regiments in Gen. BANKS' command. It contains the following proclamation by the Provost-Marshal:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
LEESBURGH, Va., March 10, 1862.

Whereas, The soldiers of the Union are now in the possession of the late strongholds of the enemy, it becomes necessary that certain regulations be published and obeyed, in order that the peace of the community be preserved, and that the people of this town and vicinity may be assured that we are among them to save, not destroy; that we are here to protect, and not injure them:

1. The Stars and Stripes must be respected by all.
2. All personal and private property must be kept inviolate.
3. All property belonging to the Government of the United States, now in possession of citizens, must be turned over to the Provost Marshal, otherwise they will subject themselves to arrest and punishment.
4. No intoxicating drink will be allowed in this town, or within a circuit of five miles, and any person convicted of giving or selling liquor to soldiers, will be punished with the utmost severity.
5. Commanders of Companies will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their Company quarters and grounds.
6. In order that the health of the town be preserved, all citizens are hereby ordered to keep the pavement and street opposite their residences clean.
7. Soldiers stationed outside of the Corporation limits, found in town without a proper pass, will be arrested and punished.
8. No soldiers or citizens will be allowed to leave this place unless provided with the requisite permit.
9. All hotels, saloons, or other places of public resort, must be closed at 9 P. M.
10. Any citizen, or soldier, found on the streets after taps, who is not on duty or professional business, will be arrested and confined.
11. A market will be established for the benefit of soldiers and citizens, at a place to be named hereafter, on application at this office.
12. These regulations will be enforced, and order preserved at all hazards.

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Major Twenty-eighth Regiment,
P. V. Pt. Provost-Marshal.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

REBEL PLAN OF ATTACK FOR THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

The following curious document was found in the rebel camp at Manassas:

[COPY.]

Confidential.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —.—The following is published for the information of Division and Brigade Commanders:

1. Brig.-Gen. EWELL's Brigade, supported by Gen. HOLMES' Brigade, will march *via* Union Mills Ford, and place itself in position of attack upon the enemy. It will be held in readiness either to support the attack upon Centreville or to move in the direction of Santer's Cross-roads, according to circumstances.

The order to advance will be given by the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Brig.-Gen. JONES' Brigade, supported by Col. EARLY's Brigade, will march *via* McLane's Ford, to place itself in position of attack upon the enemy, on or about the Union Mill and Centreville road. It will be held in readiness, either to support the attack upon Centreville, or to move in the direction of Fairfax station, according to circumstances, with its right flank toward the left of EWELL's command, more or less distant, according to the nature of the ground and attack.

The order to advance will be given by the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Division Brig.-Gen. LONGSTREET's brigade, supported by Brig.-Gen. JACKSON's brigade, will march *via* McLane's Ford to place itself in position of attack upon the enemy on or about the Union Mill and Centreville, and Centreville road. It will be held in readiness either to support the attack on Centreville or to move in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, according to circumstances, with its right flank toward the left of Gen. JONES' command, more or less distant, according to the nature of the country.

The order to advance will be given by the Commander-in-chief.

4. Brig.-Gen. BONHAM's brigade, supported by Col. BARLOW's brigade, will march *via* Mitchell's Ford to the attack of Centreville. The right wing to the left of the third division, more or less distant, according to the nature of the country and of the attack.

The order to advance will be given by the Commander-in-Chief.

FIFTH DIVISION.

5. Col. COCKE's Brigade, supported by Col. ELZY's Brigade, will march *via* Stone Bridge and the fords on the right thereof to the attack of Centreville, the right wing to the left of the Fourth Division, more or less distant, according to the nature of the country and of the attack.

The order to advance will be given by the Commander-in-Chief.

SIXTH DIVISION.

6. Brig.-Gen. BEE's Brigade, supported by Col. WILCOX's Brigade, Col. STUART's regiment of cavalry and the whole of WALTON's Battery, will form the reserve, and will march *via* Mitchell's Ford, to be used according to circumstances.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

1. The light batteries will be distributed as follows:
To Brig.-Gen. Ewell's command, Capt. Waken, 6 pieces.
2. To Brig.-Gen. Jones' command, Capts. Albern's and Stannard's Batteries, 8 pieces.
3. To Brig.-Gen. Longstreet, Col. Pendleton's and Capt. Imboden's Batteries, 8 pieces.
4. To Brig.-Gen. Bonham, Capts. Kember's and Shields' Batteries, 8 pieces.
5. To Col. Cock, Col. Hunton's, and Capts. Latham's and Beckham's Batteries, 12 pieces.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Col. Radford, commanding cavalry, will detail to report immediately, as follows:
To Brig.-Gen. Ewell, two companies cavalry.
To Brig.-Gen. Jones, two companies cavalry.
To Brig.-Gen. Longstreet, three companies cavalry.
To Col. Cocke, the remaining companies of cavalry, except those in special service.

NINTH DIVISION.

The fourth and fifth divisions, after the fall of Centreville, will advance to the attack of Fairfax, *via* the Braddock and turnpike roads to the north of the latter.

The first, second and third divisions will, if necessary, support the fourth and fifth divisions.

TENTH DIVISION.

In the meantime, the First, Second and Third Divisions will form the command of Brig.-Gen. HOLMES.

The Fourth and Fifth Divisions, the command of the second in command.

The reserve will move upon the plain between Mitchell's ford and Stone Bridge, and together with the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, will be under the immediate direction of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN, A. Adj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July, 20, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.—The plan of attack given by Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD, in the above order, is approved, and will be executed accordingly.

(Signed,) J. E. JOHNSTON, Gen. C. S. A.

These papers are indorsed: "Manassas, July 20, 1861. Proposed offensive movement of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, and approved by Gen. JOHNSTON."

THE MANSION HOSPITAL AT ALEXANDRIA.

VINDICATION OF DR. J. B. PORTER.

The following is the report of the Court of Inquiry, convened at the instance of Surgeon J. B. PORTER, of the Mansion-House Hospital, Alexandria, to examine into certain matters alleged against him by one or two of the inmates of the hospital of which he has charge.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 65.—I. A Court of Inquiry, of which Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH is President, assembled at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 6th February, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 34, from these headquarters, of Feb. 4, 1862, at the request of Surgeon J. B. PORTER, U. S. A., to examine into certain matters alleged against him respecting his treatment of the inmates of the General Hospital at Alexandria, with instructions to report the facts of the case, and its opinions thereon,

The Court proceeded to take the testimony of those parties only whose names had been connected with the charges against Surgeon PORTER, and after a long, careful and laborious investigation of the matter, as appearing by the statements on oaths of these witnesses, came to the conclusions declared in the following statement of facts:

The Court find that certain inmates of the Mansion House Hospital, at Alexandria, Va., furnished by Col. J. H. MANSFIELD, agent of the State of Wisconsin, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of said State, certain letters alleging certain matters against Surgeon J. B. PORTER, U. S. A., respecting his treatment of the inmates of the General Hospital at Alexandria, Va. That these letters were published in the New-York *Tribune* and Washington *National Republican*, of Feb. 6, 1862.

The Court took these letters as the basis of their inquiry, and, on the evidence, under oath, of the complainants themselves, the evidence has failed to substantiate the statements set forth in these letters, except in a few instances outside of the control of the hospital department, common to the army on the Virginia side of the Potomac, namely: for a short period in the month of December, 1861, the flour furnished to the Alexandria bakery was of an inferior quality.

No witness has testified to Dr. PORTER's striking patients, or otherwise punishing them.

The only instance of men being punished outside of the hospital, was of a man who was drunk, who was turned over to the Provost Marshal of Alexandria for temporary restraint.

Within the hospital, patients under treatment have had the usual mode resorted to of keeping them confined to their room—that of removing their clothes when they have violated the rules of the hospital and of the attending surgeon; that the eating out of the swill-barrel by several men was a mere voluntary act on their part, in consequence of their having absented themselves at the usual dinner hour.

The Court has drawn up the facts on the evidence of the complainants themselves, without taking the evidence of any one of the witnesses whom Dr. PORTER offered to produce.

The Court finds that the conduct of Dr. JOHN B. PORTER toward the patients has been distinguished by kindness and consideration for the wants of the sick; that no complaint has ever been made of Dr. PORTER, except in one instance, by the principal complainant, to Col. MANSFIELD, and that, according to his own evidence, it was immediately corrected.

The Court, from its own observation, cannot speak too highly of the condition of the Mansion Hospital, which is exhibited in the fact, that out of 500 patients, there have been but 32 deaths.

It further appears, by the testimony of some of the complainants, that the principal object they had in view was to obtain their discharges, by writing strong letters to Col. MANSFIELD, alleging bad treatment, which they could not testify to under oath; that the signing of the certificates by most of the patients was because they were led to believe that if they could swear to one grievance, they could sign the certificates to all the grievances alleged, and that grievance had reference to the quality of the bread, alluded to before.

OPINION.

The Court is of opinion that no further action is necessary in the case.

II. The Major-General Commanding, having carefully examined the testimony taken by the Court of Inquiry, expresses his gratification that the Court, having listened only to the parties who made the charges on which this investigation is founded, declined to hear any rebutting evidence. To have done otherwise, besides wasting time, would have rendered the vindication of Surgeon J. B. PORTER less triumphant than it is. As the record now stands, this meritorious officer is, out of the mouths of his accusers, or rather out of the mouths of those who were published as his accusers, not only completely exculpated, but shown to have been throughout exemplary in the discharge of his arduous and responsible duties.

Charges of the most injurious character were, with perverse industry, circulated against Dr. PORTER. The Major-General Commanding wishes to be indulgent to that unacquaintance with the rules of military propriety which the manner in which this was done proclaims. The rules of justice ... however, and when it is seen that the men whose statements were published were induced to sign them by the suggestion of utterly ... mental reservations, it will be apparent that the most charitable conclusion that can be reached with respect to the accusers, is that their zeal blinded their reason, and caused them to forget those principles of action which are established by equity for the moral government of mankind. The finding of facts by the Court renders further comment unnecessary.

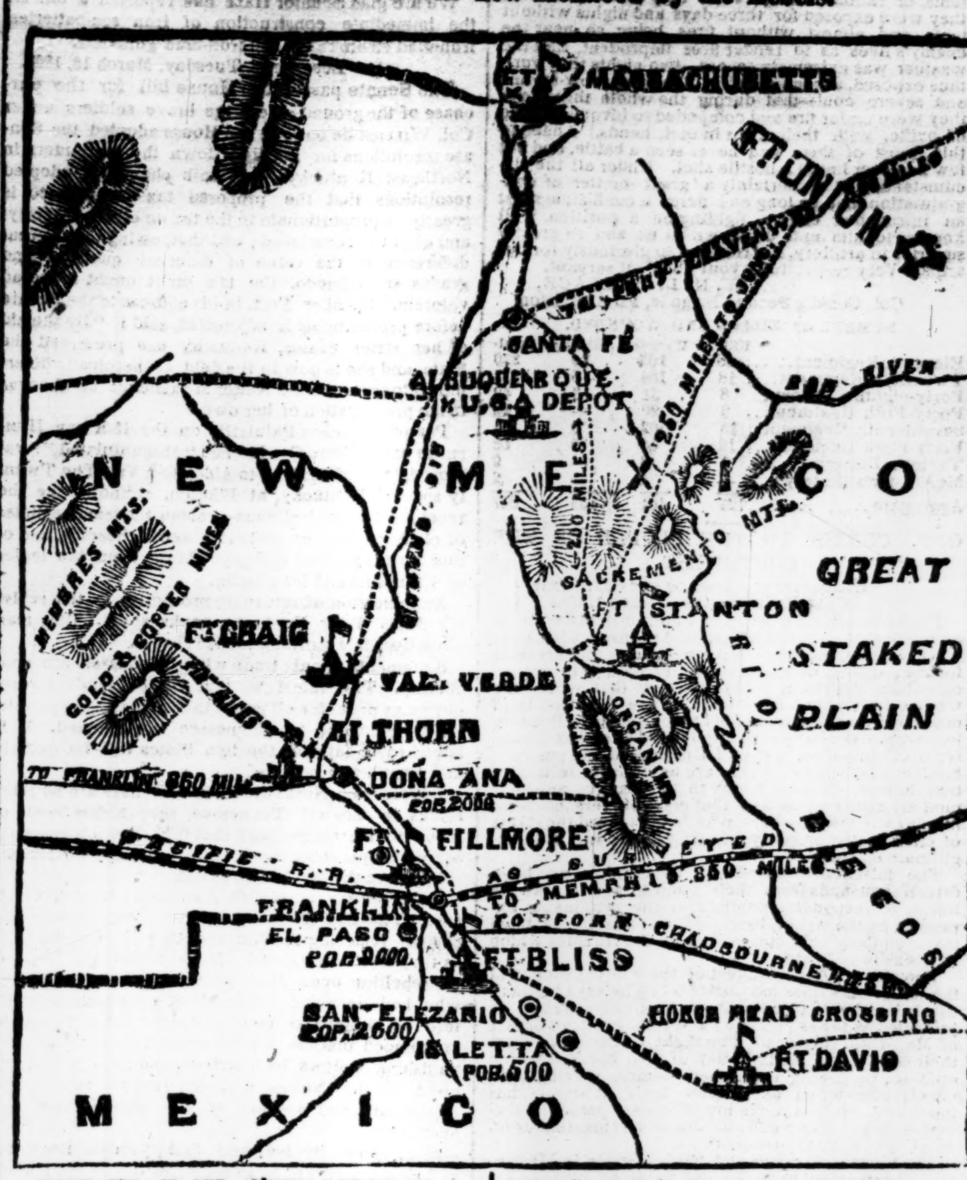
The Court of Inquiry, of which Brig.-Gen. W. H. FRENCH is President, is dissolved.

By order of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Map Exhibiting the Locality of the Late Battle of Valverde, New-Mexico; Showing the Line of the Rio Grande, also Santa Fe, Fort Union, and the Other Positions now Menaced by the Rebels.



THE WAR IN NEW-MEXICO.

The lines of JEFF. DAVIS' rebellion extend over a vast region of territory. The westernmost of his bloody outposts is among the far-distant, wild mountains of New-Mexico, on the upper waters of the Rio Grande. Of the fierce battle that was fought there on the 21st ult., at the hamlet of Valverde, we have already given the particulars. The rebels and savages undoubtedly repulsed our forces on that occasion; but it was after an exhibition of individual heroism which has given us one of the most glorious names of the war—that of the gallant North Carolinian soldier, Capt. ALEXANDER MCRAE—a name worthy to take rank with the undying names of LYON, BAKER and LANDER. Our troops, however, still continue to hold Fort Craig, which is situated on the opposite side of the river from Valverde. The rebels, after their success, pushed northward and seized the town of Albuquerque, and, at latest advices, were marching upon Santa Fé, the Capital of New-Mexico, and Fort Union, the strongest fort in the Territory. In the meantime, the regiment of Union volunteers which were raised last Summer in Colorado Territory, have left their quarters near Denver, and marched southward to reinforce Fort Union, and give battle to the Texan rebels. The march is a terrible one, through the mountainous, uninhabited savage deserts of Northern New-Mexico; but the regiment is composed of men who know no such word as difficulty. News may be now looked for any day of a battle at Santa Fé or Fort Union, which will be decisive of the fate of New-Mexico and Arizona. We give herewith a clear and correct map of the locality of the late and pending battles, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Major J. T. SPRAGUE, of the United States Army.

Fort Craig is one of the series of frontier out-posts built by the Government, on the line of the Rio Grande, to act as defences for the settlers against the incursions of the savage Indians. All the other forts south, as well as west of it, in Arizona, are in the hands of the rebels; and should they succeed in capturing Fort Union, the whole of New-Mexico and Arizona will be in their hands. But, considering the forces we have there, and the kind of men of which they are composed, we do not entertain a doubt that the rebels will be annihilated, or else driven southward out of the country into Mexico.

Our troops in New-Mexico are of three classes—the Regulars, the New-Mexico Volunteers (New-Mexicans) and the Coloradians, consisting of American settlers from the gold Territory of Colorado. The Department of New-Mexico and the Regular troops are in immediate command of Col. CANBY; the New-Mexicans are under command of Col. PANTON and KIT CARSON, and it is said did not behave well at the battle of Valverde. The Coloradians are in command of Lieut.-Col. SAM. TAPPAN, a most gallant officer, well-known in this City, and whose correspondence from the far West has often been perused by our readers.

A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* gives the distribution of Federal forces in New-Mexico as follows:

"There is a military dépôt at Fort Union, Col. PAUL in command, with five hundred troops, one-third of whom are regulars. This is a strong bastioned fort, with two months' supplies for six thousand men.

In Albuquerque there are some four hundred volunteers. This is the dépôt for the South, and there are here some two months' supplies for *six thousand men*. There is also a small force, about one hundred men, at Camp Connolly, Colero. At Fort Garland there is one company of regulars, Major WHITING in command. At HATCH's rancho there are one hundred volunteers, and other small bodies at different posts.

At the various storehouses in the department there is abundance of supplies of stores for 6,000 men until the 1st of June next."

Valverde is a small village situated on the left bank of Rio del Norte, or Rio Grande, near the border of New-Mexico and Arizona. Fort Craig is ten miles north of this point on the same river. Col. KIT CARSON, who is said to have done good service with his regiment, deployed as skirmishers, has had his headquarters at Albuquerque for some time, and appears to have arrived at the scene of conflict at a most opportune time.

Col. EDWARD RICHARD SPRIGG CANBY, in command of the Department of New-Mexico, is a native of Kentucky, aged between forty and forty-five years. He entered the West Point Military Academy in 1836, graduating in June, 1839, in the same class with Gen. HALLECK and other noted officers. On the 1st of July he entered the army as Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in June, 1846. During that year he acted as Adjutant of the regiment, and in March, 1847, was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the brevet rank of Captain. In August, 1849, he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, and was also distinguished in the battle of Cerro Gordo. In March, 1851, he was promoted to a brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy for gallant conduct at the Belen gate—the brevet dating from Sept. 13, 1847. These ranks he held while in the Adjt.-General's Department. In June, 1851, he was appointed Captain in the Second Infantry, relinquishing his rank in the line. Subsequently he was appointed Major of the Tenth Infantry. In May, 1851, he was further promoted to the Colonelcy of the new Nineteenth Regular Infantry, and on the 9th of November of that year, was appointed to the command of the Department of New-Mexico, a command making the Colonel an acting Brig.-General.

Capt. ALEXANDER MCRAE, whose valor and heroism our correspondent so graphically describes, was only about thirty years of age. He entered the Military Academy in 1847, from North Carolina, of which he was a native. Graduating in 1851, he was brevetted a Second Lieutenant of Mounted Rifles. In January, 1857, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and received his appointment as Captain in the Third Cavalry on the 10th of June last year. A brilliant career, had he lived, would have been before the brave and gallant Captain.

Lieut. NATHANIEL MICHLER, who, with Lieut. STONE, 'nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last, and gloriously died the death of a patriot,' was about thirty-five years of age, a native of Pennsylvania. He graduated at West Point on the 8th of June, 1848, ranking seventh in a class of thirty-eight, and was, on the 1st of July following, appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Topographical Engineers. Since then he had risen to the full rank of First-Lieutenant, to which he attained on the 19th day of May, 1856.

The Lieut. STONE mentioned as having bravely fallen in this fight we take to be RODERIC STONE, a young man, a native of Maine, who entered the service on the 1st of July, 1859, as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry, and was promoted to Second-Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry on the 22d of August following. Lieut. STONE was appointed from Minnesota.

Major JAMES LOWRY DONALDSON, the chief aid of Col. CANBY, who was conspicuous for brave conduct on every part of the field, is an old army officer. He entered West Point in 1832, from Maryland, of which State he is a native, and, graduating in 1836, was appointed on the 1st of July of that year Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and was transferred to the First Artillery May 25, 1837. July 7, 1838, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was brevetted Captain Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the several conflicts at Monterey. He was appointed Captain, on Assistant Quartermaster's staff, in March, 1847, and was in August, of the same year, transferred as Captain of the Third Artillery, in which he originally entered the service, vacating his regimental commission to take the place. He was brevetted Major, dating from Feb. 23, 1847, for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, and on the 3d of the succeeding month was again transferred to the Quartermaster's Department as Captain, Brevet Major, which is his present rank and station in the army.

Capt. PETER W. L. PLYMPTON, who is also mentioned as having taken an active and honorable part in the battle, defending Capt. MCRAE's battery, is a native of Missouri, but entered the Military Academy as a cadet 'at large' from New-Hampshire, graduating in 1847, when he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry. He was promoted Second Lieutenant the following September, and First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855. He has, within a year, had his commission as Captain."

STORIES OF REFUGEES FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* sums up as follows the statements made by refugees from New-Orleans:

"On the trip up from New-Orleans, the steamer —— overhauled the famous *Manassas, alias Big Turtle*, or *Battering Ram*, at Bayou Sara, on Thursday, Feb. 27, during the night, with her 'shingle out' 'bound to *take* Cairo.' Her machinery, however, had broken, and she couldn't travel. The *Republic* declining a liberal offer to tow her up, she was left to the mercy of rebel tow-boat sharks.

We also glean the following New-Orleans items for our friends:

Feb. 24, BEAUREGARD, through a letter transmitted through his Staff Surgeon, Dr. CHOPPEN, demanded an immediate reinforcement of 5,000 men from New-Orleans, remarking, 'if they wanted to save New-Orleans, they must hasten to Columbus at once, as that was the Confederate key of the Mississippi.'

The First and Second Brigades of New-Orleans Home Defenders were immediately called out, BEAUREGARD's letter read before them, when they *refused to go!* The Orleans Guard, (in which BEAUREGARD had the distinguished honor, formerly, of declining any position save that of high private, and to which organization he had the 'distinguished honor' of presenting the colors captured at Fort Sumter,) belonging to the First Brigade, were the first to *refuse to go!* Mark that.

The City Independent Militia were likewise called out and ordered into camp, together with all men between the ages of 18 and 45, able to bear arms. When formed in line for drill and review, all absentees were to be fined $3, together with 48 hours' imprisonment in the parish prison.

Another item worthy of note is the fact that nearly all the militia, save a few fancy Creole companies, are without arms. They have the consolation, however, of knowing that Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, is prepared to arm all with 'pikes.'

The Union feeling, our informants claim, is strong in New-Orleans and Memphis. Numerous 'Union Lodges' meet nightly in secret session. The news of the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson was cheerfully received both in New-Orleans and Memphis, by the majority of influential citizens. Yet it is proper to state that the populace generally were afraid to speak out their sentiments, for fear of the Parish Prison.

Another new feature is that Randolph was evacuated two months since, while a portion of the cannon was removed from Fort Pillow to Island No. 10—the latter being greatly strengthened. At the present time the enemy have four of their ironless gunboats there—the *Lizzie Simmonds, Grosse Tete, Yankee*, and *Livingston*, (the latter new and iron-clad; balance old tugs)—lying off that point, shelling our troops as they approach New-Madrid. They carry two guns forward, and two guns aft, with iron casing to protect the only boilers and machinery.

Capt. EDWARD MONTGOMERY, formerly of the *Republic*, has a fleet of fourteen 'cut down' river steamers, bearing each two fore and aft guns on deck, of small calibre, however. Capt. ED. is recognized as the Commodore of this fleet.

There are innumerable masked batteries along the Mississippi, extending from Fort Jackson toward New-Orleans—located on both sides of the river.

Two gunboats are being built at Boyou Bridge, and about completed. Two battering rams, on a new principle—320 feet long, worked by four propellers—are also about finished. The rebel gunboats include marine architecture of every style and shape.

The late Union victories created a wonderful panic and distrust in Memphis. The authorities, merchants, and citizens generally, were busily engaged in constructing a railroad through Main-street, connecting with the main stem railways for the Southern interior of Secessia. The object of this local city railroad is to facilitate the removal or transportation of sugar, molasses, cotton and other *king* products, to a clime more 'protective,' or at least congenial, as the Federal army approaches."

EMANCIPATION.

A LETTER FROM HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.

HON. JOHN HUTCHINS—*My Dear Sir:* I address you with that freedom which should ever exist between constituent and representative. I ought to say that efforts of individuals in both Houses of Congress during the present session have been very satisfactory to the people here, and we trust that the action of the whole body will hereafter be equally so. Indeed, some measures have passed both branches which accord with the public feeling. I think all were gratified at the movement toward emancipation in the District of Columbia; but it were wrong to disguise my own dissent from the proposition that Congress shall thrust its hand into the pockets of the people and take therefrom a million of dollars and hand it over to slave-dealers and slave-holders as a ransom for the victims whom they have robbed of their labor, their intelligence, their manhood.

I do not find any Constitutional authority to render us thus tributary to a class of men who have so long disgraced the Government and insulted the people of the Free States. We owe the Slave-dealers and Slave-holders of Washington City no such gratitude, no such respect.

In 1801 Congress established Slavery and the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and for sixty-one years that body has bound the hands and fettered the limbs of the slaves, while the masters have flogged and driven them to market.

All the atrocities now charged upon Marshal LAMON have been practiced by other Marshals for half a century under this Congressional law, if JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, is to be credited. I know they have been practiced for the last quarter of a century. I have seen the jail of that city crowded with slaves for sale, and purchasers examining their defects and qualities, and fixing in their own estimate the value of human souls and bodies. My own life has been threatened by slave-dealers, because I dared to look upon the crimes which they were perpetrating. I have seen the chained coffle pass under the shadow of the American flag, as it floated over the Senate Chamber, and when I attempted to expose these things the slaveholders of Washington memorialized Congress, praying that body not to receive petitions from the people of the Free States against the continuance of these transcendent iniquities.

Now, Sir, the people here desire Congress to repeal the law which authorizes these crimes. Let the people of the Free States be no longer involved in them. For that object you and I have labored for twenty years. No one doubts the authority of Congress to do this; but I totally deny the justice or the manliness of attempting to propitiate the favor of slave-dealers and slaveholders by giving them *three hundred dollars* for each slave. On the contrary, justice plainly dictates that you cause an account to be stated between master and slave. Give the slave a compensation so far as you can for his sufferings, his labor, his ignorance, his unhappiness, and deduct therefrom the food, clothing and nursing furnished by the master, and compel him to pay the balance to the slave. But if you think you have no power to compel the master to pay this money, but have power to take it from us; then, I say, and I think the country will say, whatever amount is paid to any one, let it be handed to the slave, not to the master. And when you have repealed the existing acts of Congress in favor of Slavery, I think you should provide the same punishment for those who buy or sell God's image in Washington City that was inflicted upon GORDON, of New-York, and open the penitentiary for the reception of every man who shall thereafter hold a human being in bondage, shut out the light of truth from the human soul, or doom a fellow-being to moral darkness and moral death. But I beseech you, do not acknowledge expressly, or by any implication, that the people of the Free States are under religious, moral, political or pecuniary obligation to the slaveholders of Washington City. Very respectfully,

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

ELOQUENT LETTER FROM BRIG.-GEN. T. F. MEAGHER.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
SUMNER'S DIVISION, CAMP CALIFORNIA,
March 7, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In answering your letter of the 1st inst., inviting me, on the part of the Irish citizens of Chicago, to a banquet, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, I have to regret, for many reasons, my inability to be with you and with your friends on that occasion. My duties in the field at the head of the Irish Brigade, in whose behalf you have been kind enough to utter such words of encouragement and encomium, will be to you, I am convinced, excuse enough for not accepting your invitation.

I have said that I regret this compulsory absence for many reasons. Always a lover of the grand country you have helped to build up and beautify—ever an admirer of the West, in which, among warm-hearted and true friends, I have spent many of the brightest days of my life, you will permit me at this time to congratulate you. It has been a favorite cry and theory of a certain school to exclaim against commerce and enterprise—to say that they emasculated the soul of nations. You have, by your acts since the beginning of this rebellion, given the lie to this assertion. You have demonstrated that personal prowess of the truest and surest type, can and does go hand in hand with progress the most universal. Those flotillas, steering for that noble valley, for the dominion of which three empires have struggled; the National flag which this day floats over the ramparts of Fort Donelson; the wild shout of victory which rung out from the throats of Western men beneath its folds; the irresistible advance of your friends and brothers toward the delta of the Mississippi and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; the cheers, the salutations of our Union brethren of those regions that greet your advancing columns—all these I may say, the work of your hands, make me long for the companionship of the West. Heretofore I have sat with them at the banquet. Hereafter, I desire to be with them on the battle-field, to emulate their pluck and prowess. Long before another anniversary of the day you celebrate, the people of the prairie even, if left to themselves, will have caused the return of peace, the reconstruction and unification of our country. Then we who are now campaigning will be happy to join with you in honoring your Patron Saint, and enjoy the fruits of national concord. Till then, patience. Till then I must put off my visit to your region, and the expression in person, of my esteem for your fellow-citizens. You perceive that, although you have invited me to celebrate the birthday of Ireland's Patron Saint, yet the ... of another land, and the means and ... of dissipating them, have been uppermost in my mind. The country must again be tranquil and united. We, adopted citizens, owe to her our first duty. Upon her destiny depends the fate of Democracy, the world over. Before many months pass, I feel assured the American Nation will be entirely, as she is now almost, free from every internal trouble. In the meantime you do well to commemorate St. Patrick's Day. American discord will be and has been of very short duration. Her future is certain and immense. The disasters of Ireland have been long, weary and soul-withering. Her future I believe to be sure but uncertain as to time. To foster and keep alive forever the patriotic fervor, for which she has been famous, are your duties. Do this—help her—give her hope—look to her ever as I shall, and do as the kind mother of her infancy. Teach her young generations that the sword is the only hope of nations; and a future as radiant and renowned as the noblest poets have sung awaits her. Hence is it decorous and well to celebrate the day. I promise myself, if living and well, to be with you in heart and soul. I remain very sincerely yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General.

WM. J. ONEHAN, Esq.

THE BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

A letter to the New-Haven *Palladium*, from one of the survivors of the *Cumberland*, says:

"It is an impossibility to describe the action, as it should be, at present. Enough to say, that as the enemy ran into us on the starboard bow, she delivered a fire which was terrific, rendered more so by our being in the act of springing our starboard broadside on. A shell came in setting fire to the netting, and cutting down from 15 to 20 men at the spring, all of which were instantly killed, or in such a manner wounded, that they could not have lived.

As I was stationed to superintend the passing of powder and shell to the forward main deck division, and the forward pivot, I shall mention what came under my immediate notice. I felt the shock of the enemy striking us, which I took to be either a shot or shell passing through in the vicinity of the forward magazine. Shortly after which WM. [illegible] (Ship Corpl.,) who had charge of the forward light-rooms, sang out to me to come below and listen. I went below and entered my store-room, and by the sound I should judge a body of water the size of a barrel was rushing in. I came from the store-room, opened the starboard forward magazine door, and asked if they were making any water, to which WM. WESTON (2d Gr.) replied, "Yes, CHARLIE, up to my ankles." I ran aft to Mr. MACK, the gunner, who commanded the division, and told him the forward magazine was drowning. "Very well," he replied, "pass powder as long as possible, but tell the magazine men to look out in time to save themselves." This order being executed, I presume about seven minutes elapsed before I saw the magazine men come up well wet on to the B deck. At this time, some ten or twelve mangled bodies were carried into the sick bay, where were lying two sick men in cots. A shell at this moment came into the bay, well on the starboard bow and did awful work. I can safely say that at least eight of the men who brought the wounded below were killed by this shell—the smell of the sulphur was almost suffocating. Water now began to gain very rapidly. No more 10-inch powder to be had—and the powder passers (mere boys) behaved nobly, standing knee deep and passing powder from the after magazine. Mess chests, bags and wood were now floating forward of the fore hatch, and had reached a wounded man by the name of HARROLD, who asked me to have him moved. I got a wounded man (POWELL) to assist me, and we carried him nearly to the main hatch. In a minute or two I had him moved to the mainmast, on B. deck. I now began to think the ship would soon sink. I ran to Mr. MACK and reported to him the water on the berth-deck to the combings of the main hatchway. Mr. MACK gave me orders to report the same to the First Lieutenant. I started on my mission, but before I reached the main deck the ship began to careen. All the wounded on the berth-deck, with two or three exceptions, were drowned, and many also of the powder division who were not wounded. After I reached the starboard quarter—for then I could walk on the side of the ship—I sprang overboard, reached the launch, and was dragged in, more like a "dish-rag" than a man. It was touch and go. I hope soon to be in New-Haven, and prepare myself for another trial at the enemy; they have really slaughtered my shipmates, and no forgiveness will they ever get from me. Our boys are in a bad state, have lost everything except what they stood in, and many even are worse off; but, I presume, Government will make all right. A French officer, who stood on shore, says he never saw such real slaughtering. To the officers and soldiers at Newport's News, who clothed us and did all they could for us, I return thanks in the name of the *Cumberland's* crew, as also to Capt. MARSTON, his officers and crew, who did all they could to make us comfortable on board this ship. JNO. GILBERT, of North Haven, is safe. BARNARD HANLEN, of New-Haven, I think, is safe, as some of our boys say they saw him on shore.

Yours, CHARLIE.

A STIRRING ORDER BY GEN. FERRY.

The following order was issued by Col. FERRY to his regiment on the occasion of their recent crossing of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP NEAR HANCOCK, MD., Feb. 25, 1862.

We are about to cross the Potomac. We go to liberate the loyal people of Virginia from the despotism of a wicked rebellion. Our enemies are those who are *in arms* against the Government. The persons and property of citizens not in arms are to be sacredly respected. They have been told, by their tyrants, that we come to ravish, to pillage and to destroy. Let us prove by our conduct that we come to establish right, to maintain law and to restore order. To this end it is ordered—

1. All injuries to private property, without authority of the Regimental Commander, are expressly forbidden.
2. Whoever shall maltreat any citizen not in the service of the enemy, shall be punished by Drum-head Court-martial.
3. Whoever shall maltreat or abuse any woman shall be shot.

Soldiers of the Faith! I rely upon you not only for courage in the face of the enemy, but for good order in the enemy's country.

O. S. FERRY, Colonel Fifth Reg. Conn. Vols.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. ERICSSON.

The Boston papers publish the following:

NEW-YORK, March 11.—MY DEAR SARGENT: I accept with great pleasure your congratulations, and assure you that every exertion will be made on my part to furnish the nation with war vessels that will enable us to defy Europe.

Give me me only the requisite means, and *in a very short time* we can say to those Powers, now bent on destroying republican freedom, *Leave the Gulf with your frail craft, or perish!* I have all my life asserted that mechanical science will put an end to the power of England over the seas.

The ocean is Nature's highway between the nations. It should be free; and surely Nature's laws, when properly applied, will make it so. * * *

Yours, very truly, J. ERICSSON.

To EPES SARGENT, Esq., Boston.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

The Washington *Star*, of Thursday, says:

"We learn, incidentally, and have confidence in the information—that the retreating rebels did not take time to do as much damage to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, left in the rear, as they evidently designed. Thus they have merely destroyed its bridges, which are few in number, and, with a single exception, over slight and unimportant streams. That one is the bridge over the Rappahannock, 24 miles southwest of Manassas. It is only about 600 feet long, however, and we take it for granted can be sufficiently reconstructed in a few days after our bridge-builders and road-makers may reach it by rail.

There are but two other bridges between that point and Manassas—one perhaps 300 feet long, and another 150 feet long. All other streams upon that portion of the route are so inconsiderable as to be crossed by wooden culvert structures of not more than twenty or thirty feet in length.

From the Rappahannock River back to the Rapidan, where the advance of the rebel army now rests, is a distance of about twenty miles, upon which there is but a single railroad bridge—it may be 200 or 250 feet long—with half-a-dozen culvert, stream or drain crossings, not averaging more than ten feet in length.

There is no timber, however, along the railroad suitable for building the larger class of bridges we describe above. That must go up by rail, if it be determined to use the railroad for the necessary transportation to supply a pursuing force."

A SHORT SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

A party of Massachusetts gentlemen met in Washington, at the rooms of Hon. Mr. TRAIN, on the 13th inst., to accompany him to the White House, and there witness the presentation of an elegant whip, made by a Massachusetts whip company. Mr. LINCOLN received the party in his council chamber, where Secretaries CHASE and STANTON were with him, and cordially greeted each one. Mr. TRAIN, holding the whip, made a few remarks and presented it to the President. Receiving the gift, Mr. LINCOLN examined it and then remarked:

"I thank you, Mr. TRAIN, for your kindness in presenting me with this truly elegant and highly creditable specimen of the handiwork of the mechanics of your State of Massachusetts, and I beg of you to express my hearty thanks to the donors. It displays a perfection of workmanship which I really wish I had time to acknowledge in more fitting words, and I might then follow your idea that it is suggestive, for it is evidently expected that a good deal of whipping is to be done. But, as we meet here socially, let us not think only of whipping rebels, or of those who seem to think only of whipping negroes, but of those pleasant days which it is to be hoped are in store for us, when, seated behind a good pair of horses, we can crack our whips and drive through a peaceful, happy and prosperous land. With this idea, gentlemen, I must leave you for my business duties."

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Suspension of Gen. Blenker from his Command.

Sigel Talked of to Command his Division.

Protection for the Mails and Treasure Overland from California.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

Tribulation Among the Whisky Speculators.

THE TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Friday, March 21.

THE SUSPENSION OF GEN. BLENKER.

Gen. BLENKER has been suspended from his command, and it is thought will not return. Evidence of improper conduct has been found by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and reported to the Senate to-day, and his nomination was unanimously rejected. The President, it is said, has been asked to bring Sigel here to take his division.

Gen. Sigel was unanimously confirmed to-day as Major-General. FRANK PATTERSON'S nomination as Brigadier-General was considered, but is not yet confirmed. His error is that Gen. MCCLELLAN recommended him.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSORSHIP.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Censorship occasions much talk among newspaper men. The censure visited by the report on Mr. THAYER, the censor for the past three months, is not sustained by the majority of newspaper correspondents in Washington, who believe that Mr. THAYER has administered his difficult and embarrassing duties with as much success and impartiality as could be expected. The position and duties were novel. Your correspondent does not hesitate to say, as he did before the Committee, that no one holding the office has done so well as Mr. THAYER. Several of the more flagrant irregularities complained of by the Committee occurred when Mr. THAYER was not in charge at all.

GEN. FREMONT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Gen. FREMONT received his final instructions to-day at the War Department, and leaves to-morrow. His body-guard, under ZAGONI, will accompany him, and reorganize the Cavalry.

THE WHISKY-TAX AND THE SPECULATORS.

The action of Congress on the direct whisky-tax is destructive on speculators. They bought largely' running up prices to 30 cents a gallon, counting on at least that amount of tax being imposed. But the Committee reported a tax of only 15 cents a gallon, whereupon the price fell to 26 cents, losing 4 cents a gallon to speculators. Now, the House has adopted an amendment, levying a tax of 15 cents on all whisky in present hands. This overwhelms the large holders. It is said that RIGGS, the banker, holds five thousand barrels, bought on speculation.

PROTECTION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Orders were to-day sent by the Secretary of War to Gens. WRIGHT and HALLECK to send troops to protect the entire overland route, mails, emigrants and treasure, which the Government is anxious shall be carried on our own soil and not through a foreign country.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

Secretary CHASE is preparing a very elaborate Tax bill, which is intended to be moved as a substitute for the present bill now before the House. The rate of taxation is considerably higher upon all articles of prime necessity, and much lower on other articles which the Ways and Means Committee fixed to suit their purposes. The Secretary favors a tax upon whisky of not less than fifty cents per gallon; on tobacco, seventy-five cents per pound, and so on. The bill will probably be taken by the Senate Finance Committee, as it will come too late to be considered by the House.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the expedition and forces now under Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, as before reported, will constitute a Military Department, to be called the Department of the South, to be under the command of Gen. HUNTER.

JURISDICTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON.

The Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac and his subordinates have, in obedience to a general order, turned over to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, the buildings and premises occupied in the City of Washington, and all the public buildings belonging thereto. The Provost-Marshal's officer has been withdrawn from Washington, and all the force employed in the Military Police of the city is under the command of Gen. WADSWORTH, as Military Governor of the District. Gen. WADSWORTH has established his headquarters in the building heretofore used and occupied by the Provost-Marshal. The Provost-Marshal-General and his subordinates have also turned over to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH all the military prisons in the District of Columbia, and all contrabands now in custody, and the same shall be henceforth under the Military Governor.

THE TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The complaints made of slow disbursements from the Treasury attract notice here, but the assurance is given that not a day elapses after the presentation of any requisition at the Treasury Department before payment is made impossible by want of funds. Secretary CHASE has used all possible exertion to meet the demands of public creditors. He planned the relief given by certificates of indebtedness, which are now being issued to all creditors desiring them, and whose accounts are audited and settled, or who present checks of disbursing officers.

STEAM BATTERIES.

The Sub-Committee, from the Senate Military Committee, who have the subject of transferring the appropriation of seven millions, at present appropriated for defensive purposes, to the building of steam-batteries, have had two or three meetings, and will report upon the matter, probably, at the next meeting. The Committee are said to favor the change proposed.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, which was in executive session several hours this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations as Major-Generals of Volunteer forces, viz.:

Brigadier-Generals Don Carlos Buell, John Pope, Samuel R. Curtis, Franz Sigel, John A. McClernand, Chas. F. Smith, and Lewis Wallace.

The following named Brigadier-Generals were also confirmed:

John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Wm. H. L. Wallace, John McArthur, Jacob G. Lauman, John A. Logan, Robert L. McCook, Speed. S. Fry. All these gentlemen were Colonels.

The Senate also confirmed as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, the following named:

Maj. John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Henry W. Judah, of the Fourth Infantry; Capt. James B. Ricketts, of the First Artillery, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Bull Run; James Craig, of Missouri; Horatio P. Van Clive, and Alexander Asboth.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTERSHIP.

The Senate to-day disagreed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which ABRAHAM WAKEMAN was recently confirmed Postmaster of New-York. The appointment is therefore conclusive.

THE SAGINAW.

Senator LATHAM having made application to the Secretary of the Navy to detail an experienced navigator to bring to San Francisco the *Saginaw*, which was abandoned by our officers in the China seas, the Department has detailed Capt. WATKINS for that purpose. The machinery in this vessel is said to be excellent.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR GEN. BUTLER.

A new Military Department, to be called the Department of the Gulf, is constituted. It will comprise all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the forces under Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER United States Volunteers. The headquarters for the present will be moveable wherever the General commanding may be.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN PORTS, ETC.

As our forces extend the authority of the United States on the Atlantic coast, numerous applications are made by merchants and shippers to the Treasury Department for permission to trade with the recaptured ports, but these are uniformly refused. Nothing is done to interfere with the blockade. Permits, however, are granted by the Department for internal trade elsewhere.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt and all foreign drafts are paid at maturity, no matter what may be the pressure in other respects on the Treasury.

D. E. SICKLES.

The statement that DANIEL E. SICKLES was unanimously rejected as Brigadier-General is not correct.

A GOOD INDORSEMENT FROM THE REBELS.

In a bundle of military papers picked up at Manassas, and kindly shown to your correspondent by Capt. WILSON, Assistant Adjutant-General of KEARNEY'S Brigade, JAS. F. WADDELL, Captain Alabama Rifles, makes an official report under date of June 27, 1861, of a reconnoissance to Burke's Station, to see if the Nationals were reconstructing a railroad bridge next below that upon the Accotink, upon the line leading to Alexandria, at the close of which he says:

"The scouting party breakfasted at the house of an individual named GILLINGHAM, who resides about two miles from Springfield on the County Road. They were received and feasted as the troops of the Federal Government, and payment for the same refused. GILLINGHAM is universally regarded in that neighborhood as an Abolitionist, of perhaps a mild type. He seems a good and inoffensive man, but his premises may be used, if they have not already been, by the enemy."

A pretty good indorsement for Mr. GILLINGHAM.

GEN KEARNEY.

Gen. KEARNEY was offered a division, but declined it because he could not transfer his brigade with him. He has taken special pains with his brigade, and may be regarded its father. Money has been very freely spent for the brigade's advancement in its military education and comfort.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The celebrated Dr. MERRITT, the picket shooter, has been arrested below Occoquan, and brought to Alexandria.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.

The Hungarian officers and civilians in Washington celebrated the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and the birthday of GARIBALDI. The party consisted among others of Col. ALBERT, late of FREMONT'S Staff, Maj. ZAGONTI, Col. D'UTASSY, Col' FIGYOLMESY, Col. DETCHY, and Captains SARPY, DENKA and SZABAD.

A UNION MEETING AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A Union meeting will be held at Fairfax Court-house, Va., to-morrow, the 22d, which will be addressed by Hon. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD and others.

RAN AWAY WITH THE MONEY.

On the morning of the day on which Gen. BANKS' army entered Charlestown, Va., the bank located there absquatulated, carrying off nearly all the money of any value belonging to all the citizens of the town and its vicinity! It thus made tracks for Staunton, as the thieves managing its escape allege. It seems that everybody there had deposited their money in the bank as the safest place to keep it in these times, retaining in their pockets only Confederate and other shinplasters for immediate expenses and change. As those on the retreat of the rebel troops immediately lost their value, the people find themselves, with few exceptions, absolutely without a penny with which to buy salt, sugar, iron, coffee, and other necessaries' at the United States prices, at which they could now purchase them had they the wherewithal.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Mr. R. J. BEALE, an accomplished operator, and a gentleman of fine attainments, died in this city this morning of consumption.

Mr. BEALE has been actively connected with the American, Southern and other Telegraph Companies for several years past, by whom he was highly respected and esteemed. In the circle of his professional associates and colaborers he was beloved as a dear brother, and they deeply deplore his loss.

He leaves a wife and young child sadly afflicted at their bereavement.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. FREMONT, has been appointed to a similar position in Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S corps.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, March 21.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for an equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and sailors of the frigate *Congress* and other vessels. Passed.

On motion of Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill to establish a National Foundry was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved that the bill be referred to a Special Committee of Five, together with the bill for the Arsenal and Armory at the West.

After discussion, the bills were referred to a Special Committee.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

As the Senate Chamber was full of smoke, from the bakeries under the Capitol,

Mr. GRIMES moved to adjourn. They could not sit there in the smoke.

Mr. CARLILE—(In his seat)—Bakeries!

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked what had become of the bill to remove the bakeries from the Capitol.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the bill was passed by the Senate and voted down by the House.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) suggested that the House be informed that the Senate was obliged to adjourn on account of the smoke.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be better to request the House to have the bakeries moved to their side of the Capitol.

The motion to adjourn was lost; Yeas, 18; Nays, 19.

A Message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore DUPONT.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Massachusetts) the Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, March 21.

The House passed the bill to secure to pilots, engineers, sailors and crews on gunboats their pensions.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested that the House do not adjourn over to-morrow, as he desired to devote that day to several measures deemed important by the Treasury Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired how soon, in the opinion of Mr. STEVENS, Congress would be able to adjourn.

Mr. STEVENS replied, that depended on how many objections were made to the tax and other bills. So far as the Committee on Ways and Means were concerned, the state of business would enable the House to adjourn by the 1st of May.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM hoped so.

Mr. STEVENS added—But we must work more hours and perhaps sit during evenings.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the better regulation of the law of prize.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause the steam frigate *Roanoke* to be iron-clad and otherwise altered and improved in his discretion at the earliest day possible.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

The proceedings were confined to the sections of the bill fixing licenses.

Among the amendments adopted is the following:

That wholesale liquor dealers, including those who sell distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of all kinds, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Rep.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system.

This resolution was received with much laughter.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Rep.,) wanted to increase the licenses on the retail liquor dealers. If the nation is to take the wages of sin, they should be as high as possible.

Mr. STEVENS wanted to know how much the wages of sin were worth. He was for confining the price to the low amount in the bill.

The amendment increasing the license of retail dealers, who sell liquors in less quantities than three gallons, from $20 to $50 for each license, failed.

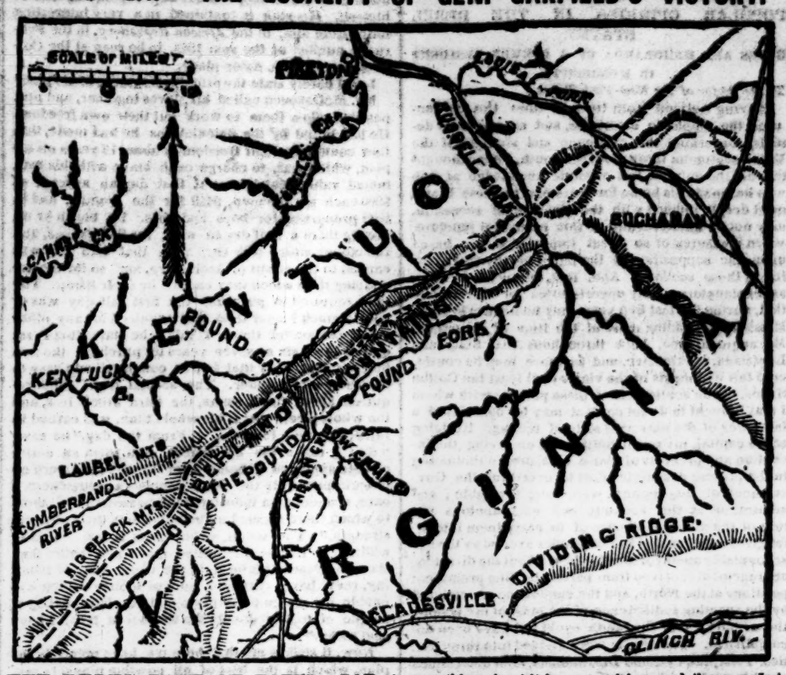
The Committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment.

Harrisburgh, Friday, March 21.

The Governor has issued a general order complimenting the Fifty-first Pennsylvania for gallantry at Roanoke and Newbern—at the latter engagement storming the enemy's batteries at the point of the bayonet, and ordering the names of these battles to be inscribed on their colors. The regiment is commanded by Col. HARTRAUFT, and mainly composed of those who left Bull Run before the battle. They were the first to plant the flag at Newbern, and seem determined to recover their lost fame.

POUND GAP---THE LOCALITY OF GEN. GARFIELD'S VICTORY.



THE REBEL ROUT AT POUND GAP.

The subjoined little map will show the position and relations of the mountain gap, at which Gen. GARFIELD, the hero of the Humphrey Marshal battle of January last, has again routed the rebels, after an engagement of twenty minutes. The news of the event, which we published yesterday, came from Cattletsburgh, a town situated at the confluence of the Big Sandy River with the Ohio, at the northeastern boundary line of Kentucky. The Big Sandy (its west fork) is the stream by which Gen. GARFIELD gets supplies up to the headquarters of his army at Piketon; and as steamboats run from Piketon to Cattletsburgh, it is likely that the latter would be the point from which we would get news of action anywhere on GARFIELD'S line. The date of the encounter is not given, but it must have been as far back as last Monday or Tuesday. If the rebel force was five thousand strong, as stated, it was probably composed of the debris of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S old force, increased by such recruits as have been gathered to the rebel standard in the mountains during the Winter. Whether the obese HUMPHREY himself was in command, we were not told. It is hardly likely that he would risk his skin a second time, since he so narrowly escaped with it before.

Pound Gap, the scene of the rebel rout, is a pass through the Cumberland Mountains, which at this point divide Southeastern Kentucky from Western Virginia. The boundary of Kentucky extends to the summit of these mountains on the East, and the boundary of Virginia to the same point on the West. On the Kentucky side is Letcher County, and on the Virginia side Wise County. It is a barren region, everything about it is unpromising, and there are but few settlers. In Kentucky, beginning on the Ohio River, southwest of the mouth of the celebrated Salt River, and stretching scores of miles wide, and sheer across the entire State to Virginia and Tennessee, lies a wild, almost mountainous country. It trends with an undulating sweep from the Ohio east and southeast, including nearly one-half of the whole State. It is not mountainous as the Alleghany region is, but is everywhere hilly and broken. Now it swells up into sudden "knobs," then is broken into river hills. On the Virginia side of the Cumberland Mountains there is a somewhat similar country. It is in this region that Gen. GARFIELD has been stationed, to keep watch over the mountain bands of rebels who have been threatening to advance from thence toward Lexington and Louisville.

Since the rout of MARSHALL'S mauraders, Gen. GARFIELD'S forces have remained remarkably quiet in their mountain retreat. In fact, there was nothing for them to do unless the scattered rebel bands, to their asst should somewhere gather together and make a stand. The last time we had advices from that region was at the beginning of the present month, at which time two companies of cavalry had been sent through Pound Gap by Gen. GARFIELD, and the place was found evacuated by the rebels. It is probable that as now the enemy was found by GARFIELD perched on the summit of one of the mountains, they had escaped the observation of our reconnoitering cavalry. There will, probably, yet be a good deal of bushwacking between our troops and the rebels in this region; but the repeated defeat of the latter should caution them against again giving battle. This section of Kentucky is in the Department to which Gen. FREMONT has recently been assigned.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Concentration of the Union Forces on the Southern Border—Beauregard in Command of Fifteen Thousand Rebels at Corinth, &c.

Chicago, Friday, March 21.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Cairo, 21st, says:

Direct and positive information has arrived from Gen. GRANT (SMITH?) He is at Savanna, sixty miles from Florence. The troops are in fine health and spirits. BEAUREGARD is in command at Corinth, with 15,000 men from Pensacola. Gens. CHEATHAM and BRAGG have divisions near by. About 600 men in the vicinity of Savanna have enlisted in the Union army recently.

On the night of the 13th a division of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry put a part of CHEATHAM'S forces to flight, and burned the railroad bridge. The forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions, under command of Gens. SHERMAN, HURLBUT, MCCLERNAND, WALLACE and LANMAN.

IS YANCEY CAPTURED?

His Reported Arrival at New-Orleans—He Declares that no Help can be Expected from England or France.

Nashville, Friday, March 21.

Southern advices received here say that YANCEY arrived at New-Orleans, and made a speech, avowing that no help could be procured from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation.

Parson BROWNLOW leaves for the North to-day.

Yancey Captured on Board the William Mallory, by the Water Witch.

Pottsville, Penn., Friday, March 21.

A letter from HOWARD POTTS, engineer of the United States gunboat *Water Witch*, confirms the capture by that vessel of the schooner *William Mallory*, with the traitor YANCEY.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

A Gambling-House Broken Up—Gen. Shields' Reconnoissance to Strasburgh—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

Winchester, Va., Thursday, March 20.

Last night the Provost-Marshal pounced upon a gambling-house recently opened, and arrested four of the proprietors and several officers. The latter were released on parole, and the others put in jail. The gambling apparatus and other property, amounting to five hundred dollars in value, were also captured.

The Theatre here is prosperous, and is filled every night.

A portion of Gen. SHIELDS' reconnoissance has returned from Strasburgh. Gen. JACKSON is reported to be near Mount Jackson.

Nothing else of interest has transpired since yesterday.

Gen. WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, with other officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reconnoitered the road on Friday to Martinsburgh, and expect that section will be opened by the 1st of April. They have also made arrangements to permanently open the Potomac and Winchester Road.

An inch and a half of snow fell here last night, and the snow is still falling.

ARREST OF TRAITORS IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Friday, March 21.

Six citizens of Sangamon County were arrested yesterday by order of Gen. HALLECK, and sent to Alton to be placed in close confinement, for aiding the escape of rebel prisoners from Camp Butler.

REBEL "GOVERNMENT" OF KENTUCKY.

Nashville, Thursday, March 20.

The rebel Provisional Government of Kentucky is to assemble, in a Sibley tent, near the headquarter of Gen. CRITTENDEN, at Huntsville, Ala., on the 31st. s

THE STRUGGLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Continuation of the Bombardment of Island No. 10.

Shells Exploding Continually in the Rebel Camps and Batteries.

Five Guns of the Upper Battery Dismounted.

Numbers of the Rebels Killed and Wounded.

How Gen. Pope Sank One of the Rebel Gunboats.

Dreadful Condition of Affairs in Memphis.

St. Louis, Friday, March 21.

The *Republican* has a special dispatch, dated Island No. 10, yesterday, which says that cannonading by the gun and mortar boats continued all day Wednesday.

All the guns but one in the upper battery on the Tennessee shore have been silenced, and one gun on the island dismounted.

Shells from the mortars are constantly falling in the rebel camps and batteries, and numbers of the killed and wounded are being carried away on litters.

A large number of loaded wagons are leaving the Tennessee shore, from which, it is believed, the rebels are making preparations for the evacuation of their works.

The floating battery of the rebels has been moved nearer the island.

Gen. POPE allowed a rebel gunboat to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, and then sunk her, killing fifteen of those on board. He had previously allowed five rebel steamers to pass on toward New-Madrid, and they are now between his batteries, unable to escape.

Over a dozen rebel vessels, their floating battery and battering-ram, are now above Gen. POPE'S batteries, and will be sunk or captured.

Chicago, Friday, March 21.

A correspondent, who left Island No. 10 yesterday noon, says: Firing is only moderate from the *Benton* and *Mound City*, at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper battery.

Five guns were dismantled and two left, from which occasionally shots are fired. Some of them come very near our boats. The works on both the mainland and island are far more extensive than was generally supposed. There are, at least, eighty guns' many of them of the largest size, several of them rifled, and 20,000 troops. I saw, at one time, ten regiments on dress-parade on the main land. Their quarters are out of reach of the mortars. The island is pretty well covered with tents. Our shells reach all parts of the works on the island.

It is evident that all the rebel batteries have bomb-proof casemates, as the men can be seen to disappear when a shell falls into the batteries. As soon as the upper fort is reduced, the gunboats will advance and take the others in detail.

On Tuesday night the *Mound City* kept up a steady fire on the upper fort, preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly salutes. The result was that early in the morning they commenced removing the dead and wounded from the casemates of the fort. A large number were carried out, and taken back into the woods.

On Monday, 900 shot were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, besides 300 shell from the mortars.

On Tuesday, Commodore FOOTE directed the fuses to be wet, with a view to destroy the works and dismount the guns. The result was satisfactory.

As yet but one man has been killed by the enemy.

The floating battery is so constructed as to be sunk to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except the armament, which consists of nine Dahlgren guns. It was built for the protection of Memphis, and has been sent to Island No. 10. HOLLINS' steam ram was also sent there.

LATEST FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

Chicago, Friday, March 21.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Journal* says that a moderate fire was kept up by the fleet at Island No. 10, on Tuesday, Wednesday and yesterday. The gunboat *Minnesota* dismounted a 128-pounder gun on the enemy's upper battery. Some rebel gunboats tried to force their way up yesterday morning but had to retire. Gen. POPE has 22 guns mounted at Mount Pleasant, and has erected a new battery four miles below.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

St. Louis, Friday, March 21.

Mr. BEADLE, one of the oldest citizens of Memphis, arrived here last night. He reports that there are but three rebel regiments now between New-Madrid and Memphis, and that they are stationed at Fort Pillow.

The rebel government is manufacturing pikes at Memphis for the new levies, but less than a hundred men have responded to the last call of the Governor.

The railroads terminating at Memphis are being connected, so that all the rolling stock can be sent down the New-Orleans road when necessary.

Chicago, Friday, March 21.

A gentleman who has been a contractor at Memphis, who left there on Thursday, arrived last evening. He reports that Gov. HARRIS disappeared from Memphis the second day after the one to which the Legislature adjourned to, and has not since been heard from. He is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss. The Legislature has adjourned and gone no one knows whither.

The subject of burning the city in case an evacuation was necessary was still being discussed. There has been no impressment of Union men into the rebel service to any extent, except for guard duty, until since the fall of Fort Donelson. Since Gov. HARRIS' proclamation impressments have been general. Hundreds have been picked up in the streets, and taken from stores and dwellings, and marched off to the camps of instruction at the point of the bayonet.

The Union men are flying from Memphis in great numbers, leaving their property to be confiscated,

and glad to escape with their lives. Quarrels in the streets are frequent occurrences between Union men and Secessionists, and shots are hourly exchanged. The rebels greatly want guns, and have offered $25,000 to any artisan who will [illegible] a process of making malleable iron. Among the [illegible] manufactures are in operation [illegible] the vicinity of Memphis. [illegible] ties; except along the railroads [illegible] papers are carried from town to town [illegible] terprise.

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SATURDAY, March [illegible]

Commodore FOOTE having obtained a [illegible] correct idea of the localities, Capt. SANFORD [illegible] patched to the transport fleet for a couple of [illegible] tarboats, and soon the towboat *Lake Erie* was [illegible] way down with them.

They were duly anchored at the bank which [illegible] men call Slap Phillip's Point, just above Island No. 10, and across which, through the dead timber, and between the patches of cottonwood, the head of the island could plainly be seen—its surface white with tents on the Missouri side; a long, low craft, supposed to be a floating battery, and on the Tennessee side a whole fleet of steamboats, among which our pilot recognized the *Red Rover* and another. Above, on the bluff on the Tennessee, was seen another encampment, and a formidable looking battery. The gunboats stood out in the stream, the *Benton* several hundred yards further down than the others, and in better view of the rebel stronghold. A little saucy tug ventured a long way below, making a good reconnoissance, and though getting in range of the enemy's guns, receiving no attention from them. A little after 3 o'clock, Capt. MAYNADIER and Capt. PIKE, getting their mortars in order, proceeded to open the ball.

The first shell was thrown by Capt. MAYNADIER, in the direction of the Island. The gunboats were covered with their officers and men watching the proceeding. The tow, ammunition and transport fleet were not in sight, but the thundering roar of the report struck upon the ears of officers and men with startling effect. Every eye brightened, and frequent and loud were the interchanges and congratulations that the fight had at last begun. The shell could not be traced and its explosion was not heard. One or two more were fired, when suddenly a sharp report came from the Tennessee side of the river, and straight down the stream, ahead of the gunboats, and considerably to the left of the direction of the shell was seen a cloud of white smoke rising from the shore. The distance was about two miles. In a moment after the shot struck the water, about half way toward the mortars. Capt. MAYNADIER immediately directed his mortar in that direction. With his glass he could see a collection of about two hundred persons, some on horseback and some on foot, watching the effect of their shot, which could not have come from any piece heavier than a six or twelve-pounder. The next moment one of the huge thirteen inches flew high over their heads, and fell in the woods behind them without explosion; in an instant after another from Capt. PIKE'S mortar fell and exploded just in their midst. This was quickly followed by two or three more, when a general scattering took place, and that very formidable rebel battery was deserted and silenced. Afterward the direction of the mortars was again turned toward the Island, and the firing was continued until about 5 o'clock, 34 shell having been thrown altogether, Capt. MAYNADIER casting 16 and Capt. PIKE 18 in an hour and a half, making an average of about one shell from a single mortar in every five minutes, which, considering the inexperience of the men handling the mortars, is a most gratifying result, and shows the capacity of these formidable guns to be much greater than heretofore estimated. The distance across the point of land and over the river to the head of the Island is a little over two miles. Not a single shell directed at the Island fell short. Some of them went beyond the encampment. One burst high in the air, over the tents. The majority seemed to fall in among the rebels, but with what result is only a matter of conjecture. Their batteries did not favor us with a single response, though the *Benton* defied them with several shell from one of her rifled guns. They could not see the mortars, and probably knew they could do no harm at that distance to the flag-ship, so patiently held their peace.

The result of to-day's practice with the mortars has been even more gratifying than the first experiment with them at Cairo. Capt. MAYADIER and his men had heard so much of the terrible effects of the concussion, that they approached their business this afternoon with some considerable trepidation, the Captain frankly confessing his fears, but determined to give the blood-vessels of his cranium—which he was forewarned would be ruptured—a fair trial. The first discharge did not kill any one. The second was without any signs of blood about the nose or ears. At the third, the officers and men were all smiling, or anxiously watching for the explosion of the shell, and calculating its effects upon the rebels. At the last discharge Capts. MAYADIER and PILE came out perfectly unharmed, Lieut. JOHNSON slightly deaf in one ear, and two or three of the men requiring all communications addressed to them to be made in a loud voice. Capt. PIKE, who witnessed the first experiment, thinks the concussion has been much diminished by the elevation of the mortar on a five-inch oak platform. Officers and men at each discharge, all take positions outside of the iron bulwarks, and stand on tiptoe, with open mouths. Using those precautions, with moderate charges of powder, Capt. MAYADIER thinks one crew could fire a mortar all day without injury to themselves from the concussion.

SUNDAY—12 M.

About 9 o'clock, and before any of our mortars were fired, the rebel steamer *Grampus* was seen below, bearing a white flag and coming up the river. Immediately Commodore FOOTE dispatched Lieut. BISHOP, executive officer, with a tug, bearing a flag of truce, to meet her. The progress of the tug was watched with exceeding interest by the whole fleet, as she steamed far away in the distance, her white plume of steam and the fluttering of the flag being the only features by which she could be distinguished against the dark background of the Tennessee forests that lined the shore. Lieut. BISHOP landed at the first battery and held a short consultation with the officer in command, who was very cautious and seemed to be a foreigner. He informed Lieut. BISHOP that Commodore FOOTE had mistaken the signal of the *Grampus*—that it was not intended as a flag of truce, but only a sign to some of their own boats, and acknowledged that the mistake rested upon their side. Upon this our flag returned. The *Grampus* still coming on, blew her whistle for a conference with our tugboat, but Lieut. BISHOP, not understanding her desire, made no delay in reporting himself to the Flag-Officer. He reports the first battery as containing seven guns, one of which is a 32-pound carronade, and the others the old style 24-pounders. He could not distinguish with accuracy the force of the other batteries.

Our best telescope inspection from our position in the stream, revealed the distant batteries on the Tennessee shore, one battery at the head of the Island, and a floating battery on the Missouri side of the Island, in all amounting, as near as we can make out, *to forty-seven guns*. The encampments are very extensive, and may indicate a force of ten or twenty thousand troops. Their transports are constantly plying along the shores of the Island, and a moment ago very dense columns of smoke were seen far away over the woods, coming, as it is conjectured, from the rebel gunboats, which are ascending the river from New-Madrid to participate in the contest here.

The mortars have taken position, their fire for the last hour has been directed to the first and second batteries on the Tennessee shore. The *Benton*, too, has been playing with her rifled guns upon the first battery—the one visited by Lieut. BISHOP—distant about two miles. It can only be seen from our boat with a glass, and seems to be a long low breastwork, behind which the rebels are closely hidden. The shell from mortars and from the *Benton's* rifled guns, have fallen thickly around their works, but up to the present moment not a single reply has been elicited. They are determined to wait for close quarters before expending their ammunition. The mortars and guns are playing rapidly, gradually improving in their range and practice.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

After a lull for dinner, the firing has been resumed by the mortars and the stern rifled guns of the *Benton*. Three or four of the shells have burst within the breastworks of the first fort, and the rebels now, as the first flash of our guns, may be seen rushing to their hiding holes. The concentration of our fire upon their fort has induced them to run up another Confederate flag, which can almost be seen with the naked eye. None of the other gunboats are engaged.

"Right in the parapet," shouts Capt. PRESTON down to Lieut. BISHOP. "Let us have another at the same elevation."

"Aye, aye, Sir."

The firing so far has been rather ineffective, and we shall have to move within the enemy's range before we can do him any serious damage. Commodore FOOTE finds himself placed in very different circumstances from those which attended his attacks upon Forts Henry and Donelson. Our gunboats were evidently made for fighting up streams. And how we shall proceed to attack them, contending, as we must, against a very rapid current, and all our boats heavy and unwieldy in it, is no doubt a puzzling question to our flag-officer. The responsibility resting upon him is great, and he must do what he can with unusual caution and clearness of judgment. The enemy are most formidably posted, and made desperate by their misfortunes at New-Madrid, will make a most bloody and determined resistance. Let the country be patient and be trustful in our Commodore.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

CITY LETTER DELIVERY.

The Present System—Probable Changes.

We are pleased to learn that there is a disposition on the part of the Government to consult more fully the convenience of our citizens in the delivery of postal matter. The present system is comparatively good, that is, it is not so wretchedly incomplete as its immediate predecessor, and yet it is far from being what it should and might be. During the last thirteen years there has been a very satisfactory improvement in the habits which the Post-office Department has brought to the fulfillment of its duties, especially observable in its disposition to meet, wherever practicable, all reasonable calls for enlarged public facilities. Lately its attention has been applied more particularly to the subject of City delivery, and in consequence there have been introduced many ameliorations, perfect possibly in theory, but which time and change of officers are needed to develop. The street boxes are recognized as a most valuable advance toward a better method, and where there was formerly but one collection of the deposited letters daily, there are now, when the duties of the carrier are fulfilled, five collections. Letters need not now be detained, as of old, from ten to thirty-four hours, at the Nassau-street office, but can be taken to the nearest station at once, and thence dispatched to their destination. It is hardly necessary to state that a conscientious compliance with such provisions as are now made by the Department would afford vast facilities to the writing public, and justify anticipations of a system as absolutely convenient as is enjoyed in London.

There are many obstacles in the way of a near approach to perfection. The clerks and the carriers employed are mainly old hands, accustomed to veteran routine and established habit, from which they find it hard to escape, while conformity with innovation is yet more difficult.

Despite the numerous and indeed unavoidable mistakes and delays, the good fruits of the present system are such that the people clamor for more. There are at present six stations established in different localities, the nearest about one mile and a half from the Post-office, and the most distant three miles from the same place. Each of these stations is in charge of a Superintendent, assisted by a clerk. To each station is attached a corps of letter-carriers, varying from seven to thirteen in number. The principal office may be regarded as a station for the purpose of collecting and delivering letters. It has twenty-nine carriers attached to it, requiring, from its location in the business part of the city, a much larger force than the stations proper. From these stations, as well as from the principal office, the carriers, eighty-nine in number, depart four times each day for the delivery of letters within certain allotted districts.

The Carriers' Department at the Post-office is organized under a Superintendent, with a corps of clerks, whose principal duty is to receive and assort all letters intended to be delivered by carriers. These letters are assorted and sent seven times a day to the respective stations, from which they go out for delivery, and the hours of departure from the Post-office, and arrival at the upper station, are as follows:

Leave Post-office at 6:30 A. M.
Reach Upper Station at 7:15 A. M.
Leave Post-office at 7 A. M.
Reach station at 8 A. M.
Leave Post-office at 10 A. M.
Reach station at 10:45 A. M.
Leave Post-office at 11 A. M.
Reach station at 12:05 P. M.
Leave Post-office at 12:30 P. M.
Reach station at 1:15 P. M.
Leave Post-office at 3 P. M.
Reach station at 3:45 P. M.
Leave Post-office at 3:30 P. M.
Reach station at 4:30 P. M.

For the performance of this duty there are employed two mail messengers and two wagons, who, on their return from the stations, six times a day, bring with them to the Post-office letters to be transmitted by mail, as well as those to be delivered in the lower part of the City.

In order to give further facilities for correspondence, 574 cast iron boxes, for the reception of letters, have been affixed to the street lamp-posts so distributed as to embrace all portions of the City below Fifty-fifth-street, and the letters therein deposited are taken out four times a day, and carried either to the General Post-office or to the nearest Station. For this purpose twenty-eight collectors are employed, whose collections are made at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M, and at 1:30 and 9 P. M. Those taken from the boxes within a mile of the General Post-office are carried directly to that office, while those taken from the more remote boxes are carried to the nearest Stations, to be sent out for delivery by the carriers, if addressed to persons in the upper districts, or to be taken to the Post-office if intended for transmission by the out-of-town mail, or to be delivered in the lower part of the City.

The advocates of the London system of delivery have made a decided impression at Washington, and the chances are, that our Government will, ere long, warrant such radical changes in our City system as will enable us to enjoy the facilities which have so long been granted our English cousins.

The vast superiority of the British Post-office consists in the facilities for rapid delivery and local distribution; facilities of which the residents of London make ample use, as may be inferred from the fact that the number of local letters in that city annually is over fifty millions. The machinery for local distribution consists of about 1,500 letter-carriers, some 20 mail-men with horse and cart, and about 600 sub-postmasters and letter-receivers. In all the densely-populated parts of London there are hourly deliveries throughout the day, and the entire early morning delivery is accomplished by 9½ o'clock. Every imaginable facility is extended by the Department to the public, who need only observe a few simple rules to insure themselves numerous accommodations and rapid and punctual service.

The Postmaster-General, anxious to promote rapidity and correctness in the delivery of letters, has, for postal purposes, divided London and its environs into *ten districts*, each to be treated, in many respects, as a separate town, and to render the arrangement effectual, gave wide notice, that every means might be taken by the public for causing the letters to be directed according to the district for which they were intended.

The table of Districts is as follows, and as may readily be seen, can as well be adopted here as there:

Name.	Initials.
Eastern Central District	E. C.
Western Central District	W. C.
Northern District	N.
Northeastern District	N. E.
Eastern District	E.
Southeastern District	S. E.
Southern District	S.
Southwestern District	S. W.
Western District	W.
Northwestern District	N. W.

Elaborate tables are prepared and scattered broadcast through the city, which give in detail the names of every street, place, park and road, with their postal district, so that it is simply an impossibility for one to remain uninformed, if it is his pleasure to do otherwise.

These districts are subdivided into "walks," or routes, and to each walk is assigned a carrier, whose constant work it is to receive letters from the district station and deliver the same to their address. The walks are not lengthy, but very numerous, so that a carrier can make an entire delivery in a short space of time, giving his remoter customers their letters almost as early as those nearer the station.

The first general delivery takes place quite early in the morning, the carriers whose routes are in remote parts of the city being whirled thither with great rapidity in omnibuses provided by the Government.

The street boxes are not so frequently placed as with us, but they are visited oftener and with greater regularity, so that at a certain moment one may be assured that his letter will be taken from the box, that it will be taken immediately to the distributing office and thence without delay delivered to his correspondent. He also knows that the box near his correspondent will not be long unvisited, and thus calculating by an unerring system of *time* and *regularity*, he can tell within a few moments, the hour when he will receive an answer.

There are many people, of course, who do not conform to the regulations of the Post-office—so that, through their carelessness, ignorance or stupidity, the carriers are put to great trouble. This might here insure the certain loss of a letter, or its ultimate reception at the Dead-Letter office. There, however, it seems but to incite the accommodating Department to greater efforts; and, if it is a physical possibility for a misdirected or a partially-addressed letter to be correctly delivered, it will be done, even though days of trial are consumed.

Take, for instance, the popular name of Devonshire. If we should send a letter to a friend in Devonshire-street, London, the distributing clerk would not know which of the *eight Devonshire streets* we might mean, for in the city there are eight streets of that name, eight terraces, five places, three roads and one grove—and yet, if in any one of them our friend lived, he would certainly, sooner or later, receive our letter, because carrier after carrier would in turn seek him. But if, knowing the section of the city and the Postal district, we should address it to such a number Devonshire-street, Marylebone, W., there would be no difficulty whatever in his receiving it at the earliest possible moment.

Not to protract this subject or to enter into detail, we conclude that there is but one assignable cause for the extensive use, large income and great profit of the British Post-office. The charges are simple, uniform and low; the accommodations numerous, and the deliveries rapid and punctual. The same system established with equal care here would doubtless present similar results, and we trust that at the earliest practicable moment, our new Postmaster, Mr. WAKEMAN, will turn his serious attention to this branch of his work and see to it, that what is eminently practicable in so extended a field as London, may be secured to one so comparatively limited as New-York.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Judgeship—The Next Governor—Postal Affairs—Brigham Young on Dancing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

Late Eastern papers inform us that Mr. C. B. WAITE, of Chicago, has been appointed Associate Justice for the Territory of Utah, but nothing is said of whose successor he is to be. We but recently had four Judge appointees for this Territory—KINNEY, CRADLEBAUGH, CROSBY, and FLENNIKEN. Of these KINNEY, the Chief Justice, is the only one now in the Territory. CRADLEBAUGH represents Nevada in the national councils at Washington, and, as the member of Congressship undoubtedly eclipses the Judgeship, there is no probability of his being in the way. There is a report current that FLENNIKEN is dead, but the report lacks confirmation. The last reliable news of him was from his own pen, to the effect that he intended to return to his station in this Territory the coming Summer. CROSBY, by this time, is undoubtedly in the States, and from the very unpleasant nature of the circumstances attending his departure from this city, there are fair grounds for supposing that he will not return within any reasonable time. Indeed, it is surmised that he has resigned, or will do so. At the last session, the Territorial Legislature assigned KINNEY to the Salt Lake District, CROSBY to the Provo District, and FLENNIKEN to the Iron and Washington counties District, a new District set off in place of Carson Valley, and recently revivified by the addition of about a thousand new settlers, drafted from this county and adjacent ones, for the establishment of the cotton culture and the production of semi-tropical fruits. The probability, therefore, is held to be in favor of WAITE succeeding CROSBY, if any such appointment has been made and confirmed.

Some of the Eastern papers are down on our lately-appointed, but not confirmed, Gov. DAWSON, and give the poor fellow a hard character from the beginning. But there are those here who think that an incorrect estimate; for, say they, a practiced naughty man would have been too shrewd to make such a blunder as the one that used up Mr. DAWSON in this city. Any way, His Excellency is not likely to be seen in Utah again, and conjecture is busy upon the question of who will be our next Governor—whether Mr. LINCOLN and the Senate will choose one for us, or whether Congress will sanction the organization of the new "State of Deseret." In the latter case, there are not two opinions held as to who will be the Executive. BRIGHAM will indubitably be elected prophet Governor. As is well and generally understood, no other person would stand a shadow of a chance.

The election "for" or "against" the new State Constitution and for State officers, will take place on Monday. A heavy vote is expected; but it is likely to be all on one side. That is how they do things among "this people."

Mr. CHARLES WATROUS, the agent of the Post-office Department for the Pacific States and Territories, arrived here from California on Monday, and continued his journey eastward the next day, *en route* for Washington, taking cognizance of postal matters on the way. All things considered, there seems little to complain of in regard to the overland mail since it became a daily concern, compared with the manner in which things were done previously. A few persons, however, complain of loss of remittances, eastward, by letter. Halfway between this City and the now rising extreme southern part of the Territory, there is a semi-monthly break in mail carriage, which has to be bridged by private conveyance. This will probably be rectified soon, as the matter was urged upon the attention of the agent.

From present appearances, there will be a number of wool-carding machines sent for from the States, the coming summer, as well as machines for the cleaning and spinning of cotton. The chief incentive to this seems to be the supposed uncertainty of obtaining supplies of clothing from the States, except in limited quantities and at much advanced rates. Cotton yarn now sells at $4 per bunch. Messrs. H. S. ELDRIDGE and J. W. YOUNG left for the East on such business on Tuesday, and other business men are preparing to start shortly.

The winter's dancing seems now coming to a close. A week or two ago, BRIGHAM advised his people to prepare to wind up the tripping recreation for the season, as the Spring work was looming up in the distance. These dances are exceedingly common all through the Territory. BRIGHAM himself is great in the matter, and often attends as many nights as even young folks care to in a week, and he works lustily at it, too, while he is there. The original prophet, SMITH, was not so inclined. He took more to out-door sports, and is talked of as having been especially fond of wrestling. He is said to have been a proficient in the art, too.

BRIGHAM endeavors, though not always with success, to have the dancing done at "Social Hall," a few rods from his dwelling, where it can be under his own eye. The price of admission is generally from one to two dollars per couple, though all have the chance to take "extra ladies," if they choose, at a slight advance per head. On high state occasions the price runs from five to twenty-five dollars. Cash pay is always preferred—but store-pay, wheat, corn, wood flour, molasses, and almost any salable article of produce or manufacture, are taken with more or less readiness, according to their desirability. Widows, matrons and maidens, old men, young men and boys, all ages, sorts and sizes, mingle freely together. In truth, a Mormon would as soon refuse to preach when asked, as object to go and dance in these assemblies, when convenient. No matter whether he is a novice or a proficient. The whole company is made up of both classes, with all grades between. If the awkward are laughed at, it is generally with good nature, and nobody cares. Prayer commences and concludes the exercises—a curious mixture, the Puritans would have thought. But they are usually jolly affairs, for all that. A song, a recitation, a [illegible] a hornpipe [illegible] varies [illegible]. The new theatre [illegible] is advancing, and is expected to be temporarily prepared for dramatic representations, and will open to the public in about a week.

After a few weeks of delightful winter weather, for the most part, the heavens are open above us, and the rain has been descending steadily the past two or three days. The prevailing opinion is that Winter, what we have had of it, is broken, and that plowing and digging will soon commence. In fact, the Winter has been so mild, that trenching could have been carried on most of the time, and it has been by a few.

POPULAR NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

POPULAR OPINIONS IN THE REBEL STATES.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA OF A FORMER RESIDENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed from time to time the conjectures, the emphatic assertions, and as emphatic denials, concerning the existence and strength of the Union sentiment throughout the South, I have thought that not the opinion, but absolute knowledge of one who has made his home for years past in those States most deeply imbued with the dogmas of secession, may not be uninteresting at this particular juncture, when measures of so great importance are based upon the supposition of the latent loyalty still existing in those sections. And, first, allow me to state, as explanatory of my opportunities for observation that, during the last five years, my home has been in Mississippi, residing most of the time at its capital. My acquaintance, both throughout that State and Louisiana, is extensive, and as those may be considered fair exponents of the views of at least the Cotton States, so the sentiments of those persons with whom I was brought in direct contact may be considered a fair index of the universal state of feeling. Residing at the capital, my opportunities for observing the inception and progress of those measures, culminating in the present desperate effort to overthrow the Government of this country, were most favorable; and admiration at the audacity and unscrupulous nature of the means made use of to carry them into effect, was only equaled by the wonder excited by the unaccountable apathy of the North. Without the direct encouragement received from parties holding prominent positions at the North, and the confidence engendered by the seeming indifference of the mass of the people, the withdrawal of the South could not have been accomplished. The people were divided into three parties. First, the extreme Disunionists, men determined at all hazards, and in defiance of all consequences, upon effecting a separation. This party embraced but a small portion of the wealth or respectability of the State—composed mainly of political bankrupts and needy adventurers, united with the rabble of the different towns; men, as has been aptly said in a similar case, "of desperate fortunes, who had nothing to lose, everything to gain, and esteeming any change preferable to their present condition." Numerically contemptible, they were truly formidable from the energy and audacity which characterized the prosecution of their designs. But few of the planters, representing the wealth, and consequent conservatism, were to be found in their ranks. The second, and by far the most important class, both in respect to numbers and wealth, constituted that portion, who, entertaining but little regard for the Union, believing that the prosperity of the South would be immeasurably enhanced by a separation, her energies aroused, and her resources developed, convinced that a feeling of hostility to their institutions, destructive in its tendency, and of infringement upon their constitutional rights, had acquired a predominating influence in the opposite section, were in favor of a withdrawal, provided such withdrawal could be accomplished peaceably; otherwise apprehensive of the disastrous results which a conflict might engender, uncompromising in their opposition. The transition of this party from passive adherents to zealous advocates, was only effected by constant misrepresentations on the part of their representatives at Washington, urging the discord at the North, their own state of preparation as more favorable than could again be hoped for, and by the imbecile position assumed by the Executive, dispelling apprehensions of any attempt by force for the renewing of its authority over the withdrawing sections. Even after the ordinance of secession had been passed, it was still necessary to continue the delusion, and as a specimen of the misrepresentations, I will mention that after the secession of his State, upon the return of the present chief officer of the spurious Confederation, and his arrival at Jackson, he assured the anxious populace that, provided the Border States united with them, of which there was but slight doubt, there was not the remotest probability of a war, and under all circumstances, they would prove an effectual barrier against the waging of hostilities upon their own soil. Unless misled by these and similar statements, the people, influenced by their apprehensions, would have endeavored, even at that period, to reverse their late proceedings. The third class, numerically inferior to the second, but superior to the first, was composed of those who could properly be termed Union men—a party embracing men of the highest consideration, both on account of intelligence and wealth, regarding with equal detestation a Secessionist and an Abolitionist, composed mainly of the remnants of the old Whig Party, clinging to its traditions, and resolutely refusing all affiliation with the dominant Democratic Party. With this party, menaces proved useless—attempts at conciliation, futile. The proffer, with a view to propitiation, to their favorite, ALEXANDER STEPHENS, of the position he now occupies, and its acceptance by him, were equally ineffectual in overcoming their convictions. Until within a brief period I have been the recipient of communications from friends entertaining these views, who, well aware of my own sentiments, urge my return to Mississippi, with the assurance that I will find them unchanged; regretting their own lack of reliable information, and requesting me, if possible, to furnish them with an authentic statement of the policy and designs of the North. By this portion, the probability of a restoration of the Union will be hailed with joy, and all possible coöperation will be rendered. The second class, at first enduring merely the arm which Government extends to save them, will soon, appreciating the benefits derived from its protection, yield a hearty acquiescence to its renewed jurisdiction. And the more stringent the measures exercised toward the first, and the more severe the penalties inflicted, the greater will be the universal satisfaction of their victims and dupes. In conclusion, I can confidently assert that the advent of the Union restorers in the more Southern States will be responded to by an outburst of Union feeling equaling, if not exceeding, that which has been avowed in the Border States. J. C. P.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1862.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE SLAVES IN THE REBEL STATES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The progress of events is such, our victories are following each other so rapidly, we may soon be called upon to decide what is to be the status of the rebels, when our arms shall have reduced them to obedience.

A thousand projects will most likely be presented, most of which will prove to be utterly impracticable, and yet, should each or any of them contain but one useful idea, it might repay us for examining them.

It is in the hope of aiding in some slight degree, the solution of this great problem, that I am induced to send you a few suggestions on the subject.

In the first place, I take it for granted that the country at large, or at least, the great majority, however diverse their opinions may be in other respects, will agree in one thing, and that is, the status of the South is not to be the same after peace is restored as it was before the war.

Yet, I know that there are many, even at the North, who will be ready to move heaven and earth to place things back just as they were before the rebellion.

In my opinion, the extreme views of any party cannot be carried out. Some middle course must be adopted on which we can all agree, or at least the majority, if we ever expect to adjust our relations with the South, on the footing of permanent peace. I think we should not wholly disregard the feelings and wishes of the South; on the contrary, when once subdued, we ought to listen to them as far as is possible.

True, they will be conquered, and if we wish to hold them as conquered provinces, it will be, with a sufficient force to keep them down, unnecessary to attend to their opinions or wishes. But I take it for granted that neither you nor any other reasonable man, will be disposed to effect the freedom of the blacks by making virtual bondmen of the whites. In this age of civilization and Christianity, our object should be to bring back the South upon the footing of perfect political equality with ourselves—equality in fact, in every other respect, and to show them, that, not only can we beat them in war, but also in magnanimity and generosity. I would then propose that the slaves shall be finally emancipated. Emancipation should be gradual. It should be accomplished in a time no to exceed thirty years. Preparation for emancipation should be made by the passage of wholesome laws in the Slave States, forbidding the separation of families, providing for the general good treatment of the slaves, and allowing them the privilege of being instructed. The marriage ceremony to be the same for the blacks as the whites, and to be equally indispensable. The extension of Slavery beyond its present limits to be prohibited. As to the particular plan of emancipation, I would propose that of Mr. McDONOUGH. You may recollect, that nearly twenty years since, a gentleman of that name, a slaveholder in New-Orleans, communicated to the public the means by which he accomplished the freedom of quite a number of his slaves, without any expense or loss to himself. His plan is contained in a very interesting letter from him, in the *African Repository*, in the February number of the year 1843, to be seen at the Colonization Rooms, Astor-place.

I will barely state the principal features of his plan: Mr. McDONOUGH called his slaves together, and proposed to allow them to work out their own freedom. He had found by the calculations he had made, that they could gain their freedom in about 15 years on his plan, which was, to charge each slave with his estimated value, which was at that day an average of $600 each for the men, $450 for the women, and in that proportion for boys and girls. He began by allowing them a half day to work for themselves, and the money which they earned in that half day was carried to the credit of each slave, and so for the remaining time which they earned by their labor. The time required to purchase the first half day was of course much longer than that required for any other equal portion of time. I think he states that it required about six or seven years to purchase the first half day, but after that it was comparatively easy to obtain the remainder. The second day I think required about three years, the third much less, and the whole week, that is his whole time, was earned in rather less than 15 years. "From the day," he says, "that I make the agreement with them an entire change appeared to come over them; they were no longer apparently the same people—a sedateness, a care, economy, an industry, took possession of them to which there seemed no bounds but in their physical strength." The result, as he states it, was "that in addition to having performed more and better than slaves ordinarily perform in the usual time of laboring, they have earned a sum of money which will enable me to go to Virginia and purchase a gang of people of nearly double the number of those I have sent away."

Now, it strikes me that here we have precisely the plan, which is the best of all possible plans, to prepare the slave for freedom. Immediate emancipation without preparation, would very likely be the greatest curse that could befall the slave. By this plan all his best faculties are called into action, the moving principle being the love of liberty. Should such a training as this not fit him for freedom, then it appears to me we may despair of finding any other that will.

But the emancipation of the slaves, when that is provided for and settled, is in my opinion by no means all that is required for the well-being either of the blacks or the whites. To leave the blacks among us, either as freemen or slaves, would in the end destroy, or at all events deteriorate, the Anglo-Saxon race, and change it in fact into another and inferior race, probably about on a level with the East Indian or Chinese.

In the meantime, while this process of amalgamation was going on, the blacks would continue to be a despised race, although free. They never would be admitted to a social equality with the whites. They would be degraded in their own eyes, and the ambition to improve their condition and to rise would not exist. It would, therefore, as it appears to me, be far better, both for the blacks and whites, that the former should leave the country altogether, and allow their places to be filled by Europeans.

I would free them on this condition, and extend the period of labor beyond the fifteen years as mentioned above, long enough to enable them to pay the expense of transporting them to some other country—to Hayti and Jamaica, for instance—where they are all wanted, and as the distance is short, the expense would not be great—I mean comparatively.

As to the feasibility of transporting the black population to the West India Islands, I would beg to refer you to an address, delivered in Washington City, by a Mr. WESTON. I will merely refer to one fact which he states: "In the ten years from 1847 to 1856, inclusive, 2,800,000 persons migrated from Great Britain and Ireland, none of them on voyages shorter than across the Atlantic, many of them of vastly greater distances."

Could the plan I have suggested be adopted, the blacks would themselves obtain their freedom and passage to another and better country for them, without cost to the country; at the same time they would prepare themselves for freedom, by forming habits of industry, and learning to depend upon themselves. The condition of the masters would be equally improved; they get rid of their slaves at their full value, their places would be gradually supplied by free white laborers, and the value of their lands more than doubled, and thus they would be changed from discontented rebels to good and loyal citizens.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1862. X. Y. Z.

A TRIBUTE TO LIEUT. STARR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared in the TIMES of March 17 a notice of the death and funeral of GROSVENOR STARR, Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. In the midst of such great sorrows as those which this war has brought upon us, it is natural to lose sight of private griefs; but it is hard to see a soldier fall without paying that tribute to his memory which his worth deserves.

To those who were acquainted with this gallant young Lieutenant the news of his death has come with a mournful earnestness. He was graduated at the Military Academy in New-Haven, in 1857, with the highest honors, and entered Yale College in 1858, where he was studying in his junior year when the war broke out. Together with numbers of the other students, he then relinquished those studies in which his proficiency had placed him high before his class and the Faculty, and entered the army last August as Adjutant of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, though within a year of graduation. Before his departure he was presented by his class with a word and sidearms, engraved with the memorials of his happy relations with them. Those who remember him as he was in college cannot wonder that he soon became the favorite officer of his regiment, respected and loved by his soldiers, and endeared to the other members of his Staff. They remember the strong arm, surest at the oar in the boat races; the military genius, at work in those ranks which have since furnished officers for many companies of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York regiments; and that gentle and winning disposition which bound him so firmly to all his associates.

His remains have recently arrived from Port Royal, where his regiment was stationed, where he fought in battle, and where he fell a victim to that species of typhoid fever which prevails in the vicinity of Tybee Island. They were the first indications to his family of his sickness and death. While recovering from a first attack of the disorder, he was prostrated by a relapse, occasioned by calling for his horse, and riding to the field when the alarm was sounded in the camp. He declared that he could not remain inactive when his regiment was summoned for duty. About fifty of his classmates and friends came down from New-Haven on Monday, and with them numbers of the graduates of the college in this city attended the funeral services in St. Bartholomew's Church. Almost all had known him in the promise of a worthy manhood, and wept for the loss of a warm and cherished friend. His family mourn for a loving son and brother, while his regiment is deprived of him who had proved himself to be one of its most brave and useful officers. But YALE has added another to that list of her patriotic sons who have laid down their lives in this great contest—a list which has the name of WINTHROP at the head, and which she will hand down to the reverence of a proud posterity, as she has handed down to us from the Revolution the names of DAGGETT and HALE. J. H. T.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18.

AN ABETTOR OF REBELLION—HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in your ship news report the arrival of the British ship *Mohawk*, Capt. FULLER, from Glasgow *via* Bermuda. This is the ship reported as foundered and crew taken off by the bark *Hyperion*, through mistake—the *Hyperion's* crew having been taken off by the *Mohawk*, and, we doubt not, had every kindness shown and care bestowed by the captain and officers of the British ship, though suffering Yankee sailors. But we would ask if this is not the Captain and vessel that supplied the rebel steamer *Nashville* at Bermuda with 158 tons of coal at the price of 33 shillings sterling per ton, on the 21st of February last, and thus enabling the *Nashville* to reach a Southern port with arms, &c., to be used in aiding the attempted overthrow of this Government? [illegible] [illegible] the rebel [illegible] the crew of the *Hyperion*? [illegible] S. S. [illegible] at the request of Capt. PEGRAM, afforded escort to the *Nashville* clear of the coast of Bermuda, yet Capt. FULLER and the *Mohawk* owners had much better have let the *Diadem* do all the work, or the Government dock-yard at Bermuda, supplying the coal as well as the escort. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of the York New-Times:

The *Tribune*, after doing all in its power to destroy the military character of Gen. McCLELLAN, and to cause the soldiers under his command to distrust his ability to lead them into conflict with the enemy, now declares its purpose to shout lustily over all the victories he may chance to achieve, and even promises to outrival, in this respect, the enthusiasm of the *Times* itself. It has told the soldiers plainly that Gen. McCLELLAN was incompetent to the work assigned him, and yet has the effrontery now to propose to cheer lustily if he succeeds.

This is about on a par with the spirit which the English have shown toward us from the beginning. They have expressed the hypocritical wish that we might succeed in crushing the rebellion—but continually cried out, "Oh! you can't succeed," "The Union is gone," &c. This is the *Tribune's* position toward Gen. McCLELLAN. It hypocritically wishes him success, but does all in its power to prevent him from achieving it.

I have been a reader of the *Tribune* for many years, and I confess I have often been puzzled to decide whether it was a friend or an enemy of the Government. Beginning with its views of secession in the Fall of 1860, its "On to Richmond" theories of 1861, and in its more recent assaults upon Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, and its extraordinary support of Gen. FREMONT in view of all the facts in his case—these things all put together certainly appear very strange to a LOYAL CITIZEN.

OUTRAGES IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you call attention to the outrages of the jayhawkers in Johnson County, Mo.? It is now several weeks since Gen. HUNTER'S proclamation cheered the hearts of loyal Southerners in the North, trembling for the fate of those dear as life—dear, though misguided in giving their sympathies to the rebel cause—*only sympathies*. Such, we are told, must be won back by a conviction that the United States Government is their best and truest friend. Yet these men, who have not taken up arms against us, are daily and nightly hung or shot by bands of men from Kansas wearing United States uniforms; their wives and daughters cruelly insulted; their houses (forty in one neighborhood) and grain burned, clothing all stolen; most horrible, a *young lady hung* for refusing to reveal her father's hiding-place. Peaceful men are torn from their beds to die like dogs. No wonder the love of the old Union waxes faint, when no protection is given, though promised, and a Union force at Warrensburgh, only five miles from a jayhawk camp. God grant this feeble effort of mine may not be too late to save those whose terrors have almost driven them mad. A LOYAL VIRGINIAN.

SING SING, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Tribute to the late Lieut. Hidden.

LETTERS FROM COL. M'REYNOLDS AND THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST N. Y. V. CAVALRY, CAMP KEARNEY, Va., March 18, 1862.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to forward herewith a series of resolutions adopted by the commissioned officers of my regiment, expressive of their profound grief for the death of your gallant son, First Lieutenant HARRY B. HIDDEN, and in their name to condole with you in this your sad bereavement.

His family and friends have this consolation, melancholy though it be, that no soldier ever died a braver or nobler death. May a kind Providence, who doeth all things well, assuage your grief.

I am, sincerely, your friend and obedient serv't,
AND. T. McREYNOLDS, Col. First N. Y. V. Cavalry.

ENOCH HIDDEN, Esq., No. 72 St. Mark's-place, New-York City.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, F. DIVISION, March 13, 1862.

SIR: In returning from detached service, to rejoin my division, I have the honor to refer to the previous report, by which I made you acquainted with our moves.

I now respectfully recommend to your consideration Colonels TAYLOR, SIMPSON, (TORBERT,) McALLISTER and TUCKER, and their respective regiments, for their high military qualities. I have also most particularly to compliment Capt. STEARNS and his squadron of Lincoln Horse, with Capt. JONES, Lieut. ALEXANDER and all the officers, one of whom, Lieut. HIDDEN, has illustrated, in the sacrifice of his life, the whole cavalry service, hitherto so deficient. He has introduced for them a new era. The duty performed by this squadron was enormous, covering the entire country from near the Occoquan to the line of the Little River Turnpike, with boldness and address evincing an alacrity to attack,—and in this, every noncommissioned officer and private rivaled his officer.

I now more particularly make this report to urge on the General-in-Chief the immediate appointment as officer of Corporal EUGENE LEWIS, Co. H, (Lincoln Horse,) First New-York Cavalry. He was second in command to Lieut. HIDDEN, and conducted the men after his fall. His elegant, refined, soldierly appearance are fortunately with him, accompaniment to fill a situation which I regard as but the precursor to further success. Respectfully, your ob't servant.
P. KEARNEY, Brigadier-General.

Major-Gen. FRANKLIN.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, F. DIVISION, March 13, 1862.

COLONEL: I inclose you my report to Gen. FRANKLIN, in embodying the high opinion of the squadron of your regiment under my command in the late advance on Manassas. Respectfully, your ob't servant,
P. KEARNY, Brigadier-General.

Col. McREYNOLDS, First (Lincoln Horse) New-York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY, March 15, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the First New-York (Lincoln) Cavalry Regiment, held at Camp Kearney, Va., on Saturday evening, March 15, immediately on the return of the regiment from the advance to Manassas, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments regarding the death of Lieut. H. B. HIDDEN, of Company H, Col. A. T. McREYNOLDS was called to the Chair, and Lieut. C. THOMPSON appointed Secretary. Col. McREYNOLDS explained the object of the meeting, and in a few eloquent words paid a most touching tribute to the worth of the deceased. On motion, a Committee, consisting of Majors Ogle and Hammond and Captains Bennett, Stearns and Count Stosch was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. After a short consultation, the Committee reported the following:

Whereas, We are suddenly called upon to contemplate the removal from our midst of Lieut. H. B. HIDDEN, of Company H, who met a soldier's death at the hands of his country's enemies, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at Saugster's Station. In his death we have lost an esteemed friend, a gallant soldier, and a brilliant social companion. While far in advance of the army, attached to a small command, for the purpose of ascertaining the location and strength of the enemy, he was called upon to perform extraordinary services, and to undergo unusual hardships. He shrank from no emergency, but was only too anxious to be placed where the danger was greatest. When finally brought face to face with an opposing force, far superior to his as regards numbers, he did not hesitate a moment, but, at the head of fourteen men, charged upon one hundred and fifty well-armed infantry, driving them from the field, capturing thirteen prisoners, and utterly dispersing the entire force. While cutting his way to the officers commanding the enemy, his brilliant career was ended forever by a single shot, which killed him instantly. In the language of his commanding officer, "Lieut. HIDDEN has illustrated, in the sacrifice of his life, the whole cavalry service. He has introduced for it a new era."

It is therefore

Resolved, That we, the officers of the First New-York Cavalry, do most sincerely regret the loss of our esteemed friend and companion, Lieut. H. B. HIDDEN, whose talents as an officer, and whose superior social qualities, endeared him alike to his brother officers and to his subordinates.

Resolved, That we extend to the friends and relatives of the deceased our warmest sympathies, and sincerely regret that our duties in the field would not permit us to pay to his remains that attention which we should otherwise have claimed it as our privilege to do.

Resolved, That a copy of the above proceedings, together with the report of Gen. KEARNEY, be furnished to the friends of the deceased, that they be published in the New-York papers, and that they be preserved among the records of the regiment.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, Col. McREYNOLDS was requested to procure a sufficient number of photographs of the deceased to supply each officer with a copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS,
Col. First N. Y. V. Cavalry, Chairman.

CLIFFORD THOMSON, Secretary.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. Dyer Tillinghast, of Buffalo has already been announced. He was born in Norway, Herkimer County, Feb. 13, 1798. He commenced the practice of the law as a partner of Judge Ford, of Watertown, with whom he studied his profession, in 1828. He remained at Watertown until his removal to Buffalo, in the Autumn of 1826. He was admitted a Solicitor in the Court of Equity for the Fifth Circuit at the January Term, 1824; a Counselor of the Supreme Court in May, 1825; a Solicitor in Chancery in March, 1826; a Counselor in the Court of Chancery in January, 1830. In 1832 he was appointed by Gov. Throop Examiner in Chancery, and in 1835, reappointed by Gov. [illegible] Mr. Tillinghast was the [illegible] having been elected in 1832. He was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court in 1836, and held that position at the time of his death.

CLIPPINGS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

CONDITION OF RICHMOND.

This may be gathered from the following "city news" in the *Examiner*:

"There were no permits allowed on Monday to any person whatever, except soldiers returning to their regiments. The Jews have packed up their goods, and gold and silver ornaments, and are in great tribulation and ferment that their flight has been stopped.

Till a late hour on Monday night, and all day yesterday, files of soldiers, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, paraded the streets in search of violators of the clause of the late proclamation which orders the closing of all places where ardent spirits are sold. In the thinned condition of our streets the muskets and bayonets of the different detachments were easily distinguishable a mile off, and the rumor of their approach preceded them long enough to give the most dilatory publican time to shut up shop. The lively excitement produced by the progress of the military reminded one of the good old times when the town used to be thrown into a ferment by the report that the 'dog-catchers were out.'"

The writer of the last item complains that the authorities show favoritism in the matter of whisky:

"Why close the common tap-room on the ground floor, where the private is murdering himself with STEARNS' whisky, at fifty cents a glass, and permit with a wink the gorgeous saloon above, filled with captains and colonels, sipping suicide in the specious form and flavor of SANDY STEWART'S 'mountain dew'? We have said that only soldiers were admitted to the gambling houses. This is a fact well known to our police, and confirmed by the several last descents made on these houses. When KELLY and his squad entered LOFFLAND'S there were twenty or thirty men in the house, all in uniform, and but one of them of as low rank as captain."

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has issued the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACKSON, Tenn., March 5, 1862.

SOLDIERS: I assume this day the command of the army of the Mississippi, for the defence of our homesteads and our liberties, and to resist the subjugation, spoliation and dishonor of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children, expect us to do our duty, even to the sacrifice of our lives.

Our losses, since the commencement of the present war, in killed, wounded and prisoners, are now about the same as those of the enemy.

He must be made to atone for those reverses we have lately experienced. Those reverses, far from disheartening, must nerve us to new deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with an unconquerable determination to drive back our invaders.

Should anyone in this army be unequal to the task before us, let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and return to his home.

Our cause is as just and sacred as ever animated men to take up arms; and if we are true to it and to ourselves, with the continued protection of the Almighty, we must and shall triumph.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

Commenting on this, the Memphis *Appeal* says—"The exact limits of his department, which is distinct, it appears, from Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S, is not known to us.

Gens. POLK and BRAGG will be connected with him in command of the army—the former making his headquarters at Humboldt, and the latter probably at Memphis.

As affairs now progress, we may well expect that Gen. BEAUREGARD will very soon perfect the organization and discipline of his army, and increase its numbers to such an extent, that it will compare favorably in efficiency to the Army of the Potomac."

INTERESTING TO NORTHERN PROPERTY HOLDERS.

A Richmond paper has this item:

"In the Confederate Court, on Saturday last, the important case, involving near a half a million of dollars, of the Confederate States *vs.* John Jones, on a petition to sequestrate the tobacco of AUGUST BELMONT, was taken up. The ROTHSCHILDS have interposed, and, as French citizens, claim the tobacco as their property. Proceedings in this case will be most probably indefinitely postponed, as the blockade cuts off from the ROTHSCHILDS the opportunity of attending properly to their interests in the matter.

On yesterday argument was heard in the case of Confederate States *vs.* Chapman J. Leigh, on a petition to sequestrate the property of CHARLES M. FRY and OVERTON M. FRICK. The Judge reserved his decision."

THE COTTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GOLDSBORO', March 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

By direction of the Secretary of War all cotton, tobacco and naval stores within this Department must be removed west of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; or, if distant from any railroad or navigable stream, put in such places of security that they cannot be reached by the enemy. Such of the above-mentioned products as are in exposed positions must be removed at once, and those less exposed removed or secured by the 25th inst., otherwise they will be destroyed by the military authorities.

The Generals commanding the districts of the Cape Fear and Pamlico will see that these orders are carried into effect.

It is hoped that the owners themselves will apply the torch rather than see the enemy gain possession of these much-coveted products.

Whenever it shall become necessary for an officer or citizen to destroy private property to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, he will make a report of the facts and circumstances to these headquarters, accompanied with a statement of the property destroyed, and to whom it belonged, and furnish the owner with a copy of the statement.

By order of Brig.-Gen. GATLIN,
(Official.) JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXPIRATION OF TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, March 8, 1862.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry as to when the twelve months' volunteers will be entitled to their discharge from the Provisional service, I have the honor to state that every volunteer will be entitled to his discharge at the expiration of twelve months for which he engaged to serve; that is to say, from the date of his enrollment, as reported on the muster roll of his company. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant. S. COOPER, A. & I. G.

Hon. T. McDOWELL, House of Representatives, Congress of Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

PENSACOLA EVACUATED.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, March 8.

To-day we have some intelligence to give, which has been kept back thus far, from prudential motives. The army from Centreville and Manassas has fallen back to a strong position on the Rappahannock, and *Pensacola, like Columbus, has been evacuated*; our army there, with all its immense armament, has taken a more favorable position for defence. Upon these changes of position, brought about by circumstances, we have no comment to offer. They were doubtless dictated by military skill in the art of warfare.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.

The following is a copy of a private dispatch received in Richmond:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 8, 1862.

All is quiet here. ORVILLE EWING, one of ZOLLICOFFER'S Aids, has escaped from Somerset. He reports that there are but few regiments of Federals at Barboursville and on Cumberland River. THOMAS and SCHOEPF have gone to Columbus. Gen. KIRBY SMITH arrived here this morning. There is some stampeding of tories yet.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The First Georgia Regiment has been ordered home to be mustered out of service, their time having nearly expired. The Augusta *Sentinel* says this regiment has performed more labor, and seen more hard service than any regiment from that State; yet, notwithstanding this, nearly every man will immediately reënlist.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress*, of March 10, says:

"Yesterday, (Sunday morning,) while the old steamer *Johnson*, ferry-boat plying between Beaufort and Fort Macon, and the Morehead City Railroad wharf, was lying at the Fort-wharf waiting for passengers and freight, on her way to connect with the up-train, her boiler bursted, killing one man, a Mr. PARSONS, member of Capt. GUION'S Company, and wounding three others."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of March 11, says: "We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday, Major G. HILL, the gallant Commander of the battery known as Fort Bartow, that so bravely engaged the Federal fleet at Roanoke Island. Major HILL occupies the proud position of one to whom all parties concede the palm of gallant, and so far as depended upon him, and his brave band of North Carolinians, successful resistance to the enemy. The Major looks well and hearty, and in as good spirits as the circumstances will admit."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* says: "There was no draft here yesterday. Two full companies have been made up and entered the Confederate service, and large numbers—nearly 100—have gone as recruits into old companies, since the Governor's call. In the face of this drain on the volunteering material, two companies were to be made up yesterday. We understand there were about eight lacking, and that Col. MADDOX pledged himself they should be forthcoming. So there was no draft."

Personal.

Mrs. Gen. FREMONT, with her family, yet remains at the Astor House. The General, who has been detained in Washington by urgent business, will not be here until Sunday. He will remain in the City but a few days, to attend to private affairs, when, with his newly-organized staff, he will proceed to the field. His health was never better, his spirits never higher, and his anticipations never brighter.

OUR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Visit to the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum, near High Bridge.

As nearly as a careful police investigation can compute, there go to make up the population of this great free City, 40,000 delinquent and neglected children; 10,000 of these are given to criminal practices as petty pilfering, cheating trades, &c., &c.; 10,000 others are beggars, often perforce of idle or vicious parents, who use their children as mere tools to bring them in a precarious livelihood as best they can. A third class, comprising a number equaling both the others, are unfortunates only, not criminally inclined, but wanderers, often parentless, and without a home or a resting-place at night more inviting to repose than the cavernous gloom of a discarded boat-boiler, which is shared in common with perambulating wharf rats;—or if of the softer sex, the overshadowing security of an isolated "stoop" is more choice a position wherein to compose to slumber the unnaturally matured, brain and wearied limbs of childhood.

To meet the necessities of the first class has been established the "House of Refuge," which is in full progress of successful operation upon Randall's Island; but for the second and third classes is the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum, which had its origin in the same spirit of substituting prevention for cure which dictated the first-named enterprise. The establishment of it did away with, or rather concentrated the active principle of over thirty societies, which at the time were diffusing by different channels alms and assistance often unwisely bestowed; and the idea gained favor that by the securing from corrupt associations *incipient* criminals, the mature delinquent would become more rare. This plan, it was hoped, would incidentally operate in reforming thoughtless or cruel parents, by awakening them to the perception that the responsibility of their little ones, if abused by them, would be assumed by strangers, and a separation occur which had been no part of their calculation. This consideration has acted with manifest benefit upon sensibilities not wholly blunted, and the Society records instances where the entire domestic course of a family has thus been reformed.

This institution was established in 1853, but upon so contracted a scale that from time to time its capacities for accommodation have been found too limited, and removals have succeeded each other, till now we find the field of labor represented by a capital, substantial alike in its granite walls and the basis of wealth which admits of the complete development of its liberal reformatory schemes.

This building, with its noble adjacent grounds, situated upon One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, was sufficiently completed to be occupied in 1859, but since then has been greatly amplified, and the grounds, which are very rocky and difficult of cultivation, have been improved to an extent highly creditable to the youthful workers; for it has been the delight as well as carefully supervised duty of the boys department to embellish with tree and shrub the environs of the park, while the vegetable garden has been made to yield a supply equal to all demands of the Asylum table, save in the item of potatoes, which are a standing dish, and an additional store is necessarily procured from neighboring fields.

The State charter, under which the Association maintains its existence, provides for the organization of two establishments, ultimating in the same object yet entirely distinct in locality and management. Thus we find a "House of Reception" in Thirteenth-street, where children destined for the Asylum are brought by policemen to whom they are given in charge by the committing Magistrate, and where they are detained ten days until investigation is made into their antecedents, and opportunity afforded to parents or guardians to interfere for their release; but at the expiration of the ten days, unless such interference is justifiable, and promises well for the child, it is fully committed to a term of durance in the permanent quarters near High Bridge.

This "House of Reception" is full of interest for a philanthropist, and, as conducted by its present officials, seems anything but the oppressive and *repressive* place the outsider would imagine. Taste and refinement modify the necessary severity of its surroundings, and a pleasanter school-room and chapel combined is rarely to be met with even in this city of model school edifices. The green-washed walls and inside Venetian blinds of the same color are particularly grateful to any eyesight, but especially so to the little victims of sore eyes, a disease apt to prevail in all similar institutions. Pictures and large, gaily-colored maps relieve the uniformity of the walls, and admirable ventilation is secured, which, in Summer, combines coolness and shade, without the glare of white light so often observed. Here the street children are not only received, cleansed and prepared for the asylum, but they are, after a sojourn there, and it is decided to send a company of chosen ones West again transmitted hither in companies of forty or fifty, consisting of both sexes, and are marshaled, outfitted and accompanied upon their tedious journey of day and night travel, by the indenturing clerk, who works in unison with resident agents established in desirable parts of the country, and who selects beforehand from his list of applications for a member of the coming legion, and again submits them to the decision of the Indenturing Clerk, who chooses each home with a view to the well-being of the child. An interested supervision (of which the indentured child is assured) is maintained over them by their asylum guardians until they are of age, or run away from homes thus provided, which latter is not a frequent occurrence, though instances have been known where they have chosen a second home of more congenial atmosphere, and remained in it with satisfaction to all parties.

The Asylum is at present under the general supervision of Dr. S. D. BROOKS, whose theory of government is calculated to inspire elevated motives of action in those around him, and with a family of five hundred individuals, including teachers and officials, he is able to illustrate how far superior is the *law of love* when discreetly applied, to any system of penalties, in the maintenance of order. The rule recognized here is, that all the form of good government may be apparent under the absolute and repressive system, but the *principle* of it is useless for *reformation*.

Corporeal punishment is rarely had recourse to, and only in rare cases, and then with (it is acknowledged) "doubtful utility." During the last year 422 children have been received, and since the organization of the institution, 7,350. The cost of keeping each child, should it remain one year, is $90, including every expense. In former years when excessive restraint, distrust and punishments were more in vogue than at present, escapes were frequent; but now, although the facilities are quite as great they are very rare; their occurrence at all times having followed close upon commitment, and before the child became familiarized with its surroundings. Refinement of habit is inculcated by various means not generally observed in asylums. It is shown in the appointments of the dining-room, and in the *single-bedded dormitories*. The little girls are taught to sew, and, as the age for admission ranges from seven to fourteen years, a constant supply of notable girls are on hand, who make all their own clothes and that of the younger ones—also the bedding, table-cloths, towels, &c., and *mend* the boys' clothes, although it is considered economy to have them *made* outside of the institution, by a tailor who is paid by the piece. The sewing-room is rendered a cheerful place for the busy girls, and beautiful natural plants alternate with instructive pictures in its adornment. A library also exists by bequest of a generous friend, but the privilege of its resources do not extend beyond the teachers and advanced pupils; the juvenile library being in a sad state of dilapidation. Picture books, picture papers and the like, if discreetly chosen would be a welcome gift. Not the least remarkable feature of the building is the *bath-room*, a large space laid off in the basement, and divided into a smaller one for the girls, who are always in the minority, and a very large one for the boys. A portion of it is occupied with benches, where they disrobe, each one being responsible for a nice crash towel, cake of soap, comb, etc., and upon the word of their director, they repair in companies to two great tubs, forty feet in circumference, provided with a succession of little jets playing into it, and by each one of which a boy takes his stand, and performs his ablutions without danger of infection from his neighbor. Once a week—sometimes oftener—a warm plunge bath is taken in these huge wooden ponds, and the boys enjoy a somewhat restrained swimming frolic.

In Summer, the Harlem River is substituted for the domestic arrangement, and the salt-water bath is highly valued. A beautiful little engine—a gift from still another kind friend—is sufficient for purposes of the bath-heaters, the laundry, and for warming the building with steam. Another noticeable feature of the discipline here, is the joining of the two sexes in the pursuits of the educational department, although in every other they are kept entirely distinct. Their musical exercises were conducted in a manner unlike the usual routine, but calculated to bring out the full force of their talent in that particular.

The evening chant, taken up in parts by the boys and girls, and then in concert of the whole, is a treat to any listener of taste. The premises, in fact, comprise a little world, requiring and receiving peculiar management, and is a point of attraction to which strangers repair with great curiosity, for its results are not comparable to any institution of similar tendency. It may be irrelevant here to state that in one particular recess a sweet-smelling odor of well-conditioned bake-ovens attracts the visitor's olfactory development, and a consequent exploration is apt to result in the appropriating of a *souvenir* from the Pelion on Ossa piled of that commodity so little known to city bake-shops, viz., delicious home-made bread; coarse and dark though it be, it is *the* article indicated by that generally misapplied title "the staff of life."

Quantities of fresh sweet milk are brought daily from a neighboring dairy, and, though bread and milk is the standard dish for breakfast and supper, the noon-day meal is distinguished by a wholesome and palatable variety of meat and vegetables. Little use is made of the hospital, and the inmates are as a general thing contented with their lot.

LAW REPORTS.

Injunction—Contempt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Valentine Mazzini was brought before the Court this morning, on an attachment against him for contempt of Court, in violating an injunction against infringement of the sewing-machine patents. He admitted that he had manufactured ten machines. Judge SHIPMAN ordered him to pay $500 to the plaintiffs for their expenses in the matter, and to pay a fine of $250, and stand committed till paid.

For complainant Mr. Gifford; for defendant Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Busteed and Justice James—Estoppel to the Defence of Usury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

James C. Griffin vs. Albert H. Wright.—The trial of this action created considerable interest, from the fact that it was the one in which Mr. Busteed was counsel for the defendant, and about which he published a card reflecting upon Justice JAMES for allowing a judgment by default to be taken during his engagement in another Court. The default was subsequently opened.

The action was brought upon a promissory note, against the defendant as maker. The defendant, in his answer, admitted making the note, and the receipt of it by the plaintiff for value before maturity; and then set up the defence of usury with notice on the part of the plaintiff as to the character of the note prior to receiving it. It appeared, on the trial, that the note in suit was delivered to the plaintiff, accompanied by a certificate of the maker, in which it was stated that the note "was given for value, and would be paid when due." The Court held that the certificate, under the circumstances, was sufficient to fix the character of the note, and to act as an *estoppel* to the defence of usury. At the conclusion of the evidence on the part of the defendant, the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,290 20, the amount of the note and interest.

Mr. Busteed obtained the usual time in which to make up a case for appeal.

Norman Stratton for plaintiff; Richard Busteed and H. F. Cleveland for defendant.

The Usual Result—Reciprocity in Loans and Law.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Henry J. Meyer vs. Robert Owens—This was an action to recover rent of premises in West-street, in this City, together with various items of borrowed money.

The defendant admitted the general indebtedness alleged in the complaint, but set up a counter claim for money loaned to the plaintiff, claiming that at six different times he had made loans to the plaintiff, amounting in all to a sum more than equal to the plaintiff's demand.

The plaintiff consented that three of these loans be allowed against him, and deducted from his claim, but denied the remaining three set up by the defendant.

The defendant placed witnesses upon the stand to show that there were six loans made to the plaintiff. These witnesses testified that they had seen certain receipts or *memoranda*, signed by the plaintiff, acknowledging the loans claimed to have been made, and that these receipts were copied into the defendant's ledger, and subsequently lost.

There was much conflict in the testimony as to the existence and contents of these receipts, the plaintiff denying them from his own memory, and from his books of account.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $591 46.

A. S. Van Duzer for plaintiff; S. B. Cushing and A. W. Lord for defendant.

Verdict for Commissions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Kittle vs. McChesney.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was brought to recover commissions, by a real estate broker, for negotiating a sale of lands for the defendant. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $212.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court will sit on Monday, to hear any cause which was run down, in which counsel may agree that argument shall be heard.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Riedel, vs. Maynard.—Motion granted. $10 costs to abide event of action.

Wakeman vs. Winant et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Leave given to renew on payment of the costs.

Allen vs Lynch, Sheriff, &c.—Undertaking approved.

Leger vs. Greenly, et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Small vs. Langton et al.; Phillips vs. Werder.—Undertakings approved.

Ranfthe vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company; House vs. Miller; McBride vs. Walcott; Webber vs. Kingsland; Ormsby vs. Douglass; Lake vs. Milbank; Bean vs. Bradley; O'Shea vs. Kirker; Lewis vs. Terbell; Leeds vs. St. John; The Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Murray; Gilbert vs. Wesley. Consent and order of substitution granted in all these cases.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21, 1862.

$27,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Reg	94	300	N. Y. Central R....	83⅜
26,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	94⅛	850	do.........b3	83⅛
500	Ill. War Loan....	90	100	do.........s30	83⅜
3,000	do..........	89½	100	do.........s10	83⅜
18,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	58	100	do.........s60	83⅛
10,000	Vir. St. 6s....s30	60	100	do.........s5	83¼
3,000	do..........	60	100	Erie Railroad....b10	37⅞
34,000	Mo. State 6s.....	51⅛	1000	do..........	37⅜
25,000	do.........s30	51½	100	do.........c.	37½
10,000	do.........s10	51⅜	200	do.........s60	37¼
5,000	do.........b10	51⅜	150	do.........b10	37½
17,000	Mo.6s Iss. to H. & St. J. Railroad....	62	100	do.........b30	37⅛
			100	Erie Railroad Pref.	62
500	Cal. State 7s.....	86⅛	100	do.........b10	62⅛
2,000	Min.S.8 ₩ c. Bds.	88	100	Hud. River R.....	36
4,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	82⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref....	31½
500	Ill. Cen.R. Bs....	94	400	Reading R......	42
2,000	Gal.& C. 2d M. B.	98	150	Mich. Cen. R.....	56
1,000	Cle.&Tol.S.F.Bs.	86	100	do.........s30	55⅞
30	Merchants' Bank....	92½	100	do..........	55¾
25	Bank of America...	100⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R...s60	23⅛
10	Metropolitan Bank.	95	200	do..........	23⅜
5	St. Nicholas Bank...	85	200	Ill. C. R. scrip.....	65½
150,000	Am. Gold...b60.	101⅛	50	do.........s60	65⅛
40,000	do.........b30.	101⅛	50	do..........	65⅜
20,000	do.......at 60	101⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	17⅛
102,000	do..........	101⅛	100	do.........b5	17⅛
10,000	do.........b10.	101⅛	50	do.........s10	17⅛
750	do..........	101⅛	60	Gal. & Chi. R.....	69
50	Pacific Mail S. Com.	96	1700	Clev. & Tol. R.....	44⅛
100	do..........	95⅞	400	do.........b30	45
50	do.........s15	95⅛	500	do.........s30	44⅜
100	do.........s30	95⅛	200	do.........b15	44⅞
100	do.........b60	96	100	do..........	44⅛
30	do..........	95⅛	100	do.........s15	44⅜
100	Nicaragua Trans.Co	4	100	do.........b10	44⅞
100	Mil. & P. du C. R..	26⅛	81	Chi. & Rk. I. R.....	56
18	do.........b60	26⅛	150	do..........	56⅛
25	M.& P.du C. 2d pref.	58			

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg	94	250	N. Y. Cen. R......	83⅛
17,000	U.S.6s, '81 Coup.	94	50	do.........s60	82⅞
10,000	do..........	94⅛	100	Erie Railway......	37⅛
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes......Small.	100⅜	300	do.........b10	37⅛
			200	do.........b30	37⅜
800	do...Indorsed	99⅛	100	do..........	37⅛
4,000	Ill. Coupon B.,'70	90	150	Hud. Riv. R....b30	36
5,000	Mich. S. 6s, '78...	89	75	do..........	35⅞
3,000	T. St. 6s, '90...b30	58	50	do.........s10	35⅞
10,000	do..........	57⅛	150	Mich. Central R....	55⅞
4,000	Mo. State 6s......	51⅛	100	do.........b30	55⅞
8,000	do..........	51⅜	50	M. So. & N. I.G.stk.	47⅜
35,000	American Gold.	101⅛	15	Panama Railroad..	121
85,000	do.........b60.	101⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	65⅛
10,000	do.........b30.	101⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	44⅛
2,000	do..........	101⅛	600	do..........	44⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank....	89⅛	1000	do.........s60	44⅛
9	Pacific M. S. Co....	95½	850	do.........b30	45
100	Erie Railway Pref..	61⅛			

FRIDAY, March 21—P. M.

The changes in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day are not important. The temper of the dealings was rather steadier than yesterday. The absence of stirring war news is against the market. Buyers are indisposed to enter upon large contracts abroad until the advices from the Southwest are of a more decisive nature. The principal decline to-day was in Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks. The former fell off to 51⅛ ₩ cent., and the latter to 58@57½ ₩ cent. On the National securities the demand was again firm, and the prices of both classes of 1881 Stock left off firm at 93⅞@94 ₩ cent. On the Railway Share list the bidding was generally steady at Thursday's last prices. New York Central was 83⅛@83⅜ ₩ cent., and Erie Railway 37⅜ ₩ cent. The Western shares were firm on Cleveland and Toledo at 44⅞@45 ₩ cent., and steady on other descriptions. Erie Preferred left off 62 ₩ cent. The largest activity of the day was in Erie shares, which sold at 37½ ₩ cent. to the extent of 1,200 or 1,500 shares. The sales of Toledo were also active at 44⅞ ₩ cent. at the early Board, and 44⅞@45 at the close of the day. The General Market late in the afternoon closed about as follows:

N. Y. Central........	83⅜	Mich. Southern......	23⅞
Erie..................	37⅜	Mich. Guaranteed...	47¼
Erie Preferred........	62	Missouris..........	51⅜
Toledo................	44⅞	United States 6s.....	94
Rock Island..........	56	Illinois Central......	65¼

The City Bank Shares continue to improve, and the bids to-day are generally ½@1 ₩ cent. higher than on Thursday:

New-York...........	91	Mercantile..........	105
Manhattan...........	125	American Exchange.	89
Merchants'..........	92½	Chatham...........	78
Merchants', scrip....	90	Bank of the Republic	92
Mechanics'..........	100	Bank of N. America.	90
Union...............	92½	Hanover............	76
America.............	100½	Metropolitan	95
City................	110	People's	78
Phenix..............	90	Market.............	83
Fulton..............	115	Nassau.............	88
Mech. & Traders'....	100	Shoe and Leather....	92½
National............	92	Corn Exchange......	89
Merchants' Exchange	79½	Continental.........	86
Leather Manufc's....	128	St. Nicholas.........	85
Seventh Ward.......	112	Marine..............	100
State of New-York..	86½	Imp. & Traders'.....	96
Commerce	88¼	Park................	100¼
Broadway...........	126		

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows to-day. The changes are not important from yesterday's report:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.......	95½	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo..	45
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate.	90½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75......	94
Erie firsts, '68..........	105¼	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c..	94¼
Erie seconds, ext., '64...	99½	T.H.& A. secds, 8 ₩c., '70	55
Erie seconds, ext., '79...	100	Chi. & N. W. s.f.......	87¼
Erie thirds, '83.........	93¼	Chi. & N.W. firsts, 2d s.	46½
Erie fourths, '80........	87½	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	17½
Erie fifths, '88..........	79	Han. & St. Jo. firsts....	40
Hudson firsts, '69......	103½	N. J. Cen. seconds.....	102
Hudson thirds, '75......	82¼	Galena & Chi. firsts....	99
Harlem firsts, '69-'73....	100	Galena & Chi. seconds.	98
Harlem seconds, '64.....	91	Chi. & R. Island firsts.	97
Harlem thirds, '68......	72	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	98	L. E. & Wab'h seconds.	46¼
Chi., Bur.&Q.8 ₩c. firsts	98	Mil.& Miss. 2d 10 ₩ c...	89½
Mich.So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	73¼	Lack. & Western Bonds	90
N. Indiana firsts.......	91	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f..	86
N. Ind. Gosh. Line......	90	Mil.&P.DuC. first, pref.	78
M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ₩c.	90	Mil.& P. DuC. sec. pref.	58
Panama R. Bonds.......	91		

The market for Money is fairly employed at 6 ₩ cent. on Government security, and 7 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous Stock collateral. The rates of Discount on prime Merchant paper are 6@7 ₩ cent., according to date. The price of Gold and the rates of Exchange on London are both easier, by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., than yesterday, and the demand for Bills rather limited. We find that opinions among the private banking houses differ widely in regard to the future price of Gold and the rates of Exchange on England. Some of the very best advised authorities in the Street hold to the belief that the demand on London will, at no time during the next two or three months, exceed the disposition of drawers on this side to transfer their balances to New-York, at an Exchange of 112@112½ ₩ cent.

The following are current quotations, for out-of-town Bank-Notes, with GWYNNE & DAY, No. 21 Wall-street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State....	3-10	Mobile, Ala.........	40@—
New-England.......	1-5	New-Orleans, La.....	35@—
New-Jersey.........	1-5@⅜	Illinois and Wis.	1½@3
Philadelphia.......	1-5	Ohio and Indiana.....	⅜@—
Interior Pennsylv'a..	⅜@⅜	Ky. and Missouri......	2@3
Baltimore...........	⅜	Free Indiana.........	2@—
Maryland...........	1@2	Tennessee...........	40@50
Virginia...........	35@50	Michigan............	1@—
North Carolina....	40@—	Canada..............	par.
S. Carolina and Ga..	40@50		

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were: $1,356,710, including $175,000 for Customs; payments, $1,496,293; balance, this afternoon, $4,541,200.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending March 20, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port...	$1,767,014	$742,819	$808,022
Thrown on market....	1,707,541	1,499,814	948,773
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port..	$30,547,959	$20,538,525	$12,226,482
Thrown on market..	31,402,702	20,139,264	13,653,549

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	855	$277,277	254	$77,636	366	$120,540
Mf. of Cot'n.	614	100,834	582	103,603	416	87,911
Mf. of Silk..	165	124,641	27	21,082	135	114,557
Mf. of Flax.	238	52,016	116	32,056	228	41,659
Miscellan's.	69	16,077	4	2,800	157	13,263
Total.....1,941		$570,846	983	$237,177	1,302	$377,928
		237,177				570,846
Total entered....		$808,022		Total marketed....		$948,773

The following are the leading items from the report of the Branches of the Bank of the State of Indiana, Feb. 28, 1862:

MEANS.

Notes and bills under discount..........	$3,987,394 41	
Indiana and U. S. bonds..	143,675 00	—$4,131,069 41
Due from other Banks.....	$1,311,947 64	
Notes of other Banks......	389,247 00	
Gold and silver............	2,844,938 04	—$4,546,133 68
Total.....		$8,677,202 09

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.

Notes in circulation......................	$3,301,310 00
Due to depositors........................	1,372,995 67
Due to other banks.......................	151,795 59
Total liabilities to the public...........	$4,826,101 25
Cash means..............................	4,546,132 68
Excess of liabilities over present cash means.........	$279,908 58

Which amount would be more than provided for by the receipts from Discounts, if the Branches should cease discounting for a single week.

Since the 15th of January the Bank and Branches have redeemed $2,571,465 of their circulation, while their coin has been reduced only $1,473,825, showing that the proportion of their coin to their circulation was largely increased, and is now nearly dollar for dollar.

Of business in Cincinnati, during the week ending on Wednesday last, the *Commercial* says:

"Although the past has been one of the most satisfactorily eventful weeks of the war, yet it has witnessed no material change in the *status* of business affairs beyond the dissemination of a feeling of great gratification and consequent confidence as to the overwhelming of the great rebellion at an early day. There has not yet been established such a condition of things in the land redeemed from the domain of rebellion, as to make much of an opening for trade, and in other directions business relations remain almost precisely as they have for some time past. The movement of Produce and Provisions to Europe continues to be large, but the stock as yet seems to show so little the effect of the enormous shipments, that prices have been kept at a low level, and have given the market but few speculative impulses.

"The employment of borrowed capital in these directions has consequently not increased materially in the West.

"The receipts of Exchange through mercantile sources, during the week, have fallen close to or below the current consumption of the market, and bankers have generally drawn their balances down to their minimum standard. As they will have to remit Treasury Notes for this account when the supply from other sources falls off, some of them feel that the selling figure must be advanced to give them their usual percentage of profit—⅛ per cent.—hence we quoted the market in our last at ⅛@¼ selling; and we note now a more general disposition amongst dealers to make the outside figure the uniform rate to-morrow. As heretofore intimated, however, merchants who have large remittances to make will send forward the Treasury Notes on their own account. In this we see illustrated one of the benefits of a uniform, substantial currency for the whole country. We leave our buying figure at par, although some of the bankers have been disposed to allow customers a premium on their purchases of 5 to 12½ cents on the hundred dollars.

QUOTATIONS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York Sight............	Par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Philadelphia Sight..........	Par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Boston Sight.................	Par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Baltimore Sight.............	Par.	⅛ prem.
Gold..........................	¾@1 prem.	1½@2 prem.

"The transactions in Gold are mostly at our inside figures, but even at these they are very light. Our quotations for uncurrent money have changed but a trifle during the week. But little of any kind finds its way into business channels, and even those notes which are placed at lowest rates, and which circulate in a small way at par, the bankers will not receive in clean lots, so that our par currency is still kept quite pure."

Referring to the inactivity in the Stock market of Philadelphia, the *Ledger*, of this morning, remarks:

"A more probable cause may be found in the unsettled condition of the anthracite coal trade. As yet, no satisfactory determination has been come to as to the prices of coal, tonnage rates, freights, drawbacks, &c. Matters are pretty much at loose ends, and the somewhat informal arrangements made by some of the companies are looked upon as only temporary. One of the New-York Coal Companies has issued a circular of prices, which, if persisted in, will provoke a rivalry that must result more or less disastrously to the entire trade; and yet it is universally conceded that for many years past, the Spring opening has not promised more auspiciously for all the interests connected with coal than did the present, before this unwise circular of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was given to the public. The Schuylkill coal region has lost some 600,000 tons of its market production, and the carrying Companies connecting with it now insist on such an adjustment of tariffs as will enable them to recover this lost traffic. The rival regions that have shared this loss to their own profit, or have not lost correspondingly during the last year's depression of the trade, are indisposed to yield in the future any of their gains in the past. All efforts to adjust differences in this respect have been ineffectual, and a very general fight, to no one's advantage, and the serious detriment of the trade and the carrying companies, seems now as imminent as ever. It is not, however, of those difficulties that we set out to speak, but merely to allude to them as a cause likely to affect all securities connected with the coal trade, and, as most of the more active stocks on this market are directly or indirectly connected with our great staple, the fact that the season's traffic in it has been so seriously clouded by the unexpected and unusual action of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, may be as potent an element in paralyzing the whole market as any other. The fair prospect of the coal and iron trade has had the effect to stimulate the prices of the securities of the carrying companies for two or three months past; now, without any material fall in prices, there is a disposition to wait a little for the result, to see whether the companies are to be worked profitably, or foolishly, to a loss. Hence, a very inactive market. The effect of a rivalry of interests as threatened, may work some remarkable changes in the trade, which are apparent enough to the close observer, and of which we may speak, should it wickedly go on."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 83½; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅜.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 4,985 bbls. Flour, 1,916 bbls. and 843 bags Corn Meal, 9,896 bushels Wheat, 17,943 bushels Corn, 1,345 bushels Rye, 1,380 bushels Oats, 2,238 bushels Malt, 4,695 pkgs. Provisions, and 3,842 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,060 ℔s. Western Yellow, at 33½c.@39c. ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at former prices.

COFFEE—Is held with much firmness, but is very quiet.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at 23c.@24c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Is dull, and prices are unsettled.

CHEMICALS—Sales 500 kegs Bi-Carb. Soda, at $4 56¼; 50 tons Soda Ash, at $2 62½; and 20 tons Caustic Soda, at $4 43¾.

DYEWOODS—Sales 680 tons Logwood, including St. Domingo at $31 50, Honduras at $25, and Jamaica at $21 25@$21 50 cash, ₩ ton.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of desirable lots of State and Western Flour, exhibit less eagerness to sell to-day, and are asking higher prices, but the demand is not active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, chiefly at $5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State..........................	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State..................................	5 40@ 5 65
Superfine Western........................	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois....	5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan............	5 45@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio........................	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands...............	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee.............................	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee..............................	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri......	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at previous rates; sales 1,070 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 30; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive to-day, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand, chiefly for export, at rather firmer rates. The reported sales since our last comprise 19,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, at $1 45@$1 48; Red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 38, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 32; Red State (Winter) at $1 36; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 36@$1 39, ₩ bush. Corn is held higher, but is not active; sales 31,000 bush. at 58½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 59c.@61c. for common to choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., ₩ bush. Rye is in fair demand, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 5,800 bushels. Barley continues scarce and wanted. Sales 1,800 bushels, including State, at 92c.@95c. ₩ bushel.

IRON—American Pig has been in demand, including No. 1 at $21 ₩ ton, at which rate 300 tons have been sold. No important movements in other kinds.

LEAD—Pig is in demand at $6 50@$6 75 ₩ 100 ℔s. 50 tons Galena were sold at the latter rate. Holders now ask more.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common and 82½c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, were confined to 60 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37c.@38c., and Cuba, Muscovado at 25c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $13 50 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 2,600 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4¾c.@5c. ₩ ℔. Cut Meats are salable at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon continues unchanged; sales 400 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₩ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 170 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21: India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Has been quiet to-day, including Carolina at $6 75@$7, and East Indian at $6 25@$6 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Clover, at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ ℔.; Rough Flax, at $2 12½@$2 25; Timothy, at $2 25@$2 50; and Calcutta Linseed, at $2 35@$2 40, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales of small lots of Castile were made at 14¼c., cash, ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 650 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at prices within a range of from 6⅛c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 ℔s., at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate request, and about 1,200 pkgs. of all kinds have found buyers, in lots, since our last, at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Pending the final action of Congress on the Tax Bill, the market is inactive. Sales since our last, 57 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½c.@14c.; 140 bales, Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Is in demand, chiefly at 20c.@22c., but is held much higher, and the market is quite unsettled. Small lots were sold at 24c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6½d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 2s.3d@2s.7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s.6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₩ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ₩ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork—Two foreign barks, with Grain, for orders, at 10½d. ₩ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Antwerp—Grain, in bulk, at 9d. ₩ 60 ℔s.

The Seed Trade of New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1862.

Clover Seed.—In closing my last Annual Review for seeds, on the 1st of March, 1861, I reported the market as having improved, and that during the week previous an advance had been realized of from ¼ to ⅜ of a cent ₩ ℔., leaving the price then for good to prime, 7¼@7½ cents. On Sept. 17, 1861, the first parcel of new Clover arrived, which was readily placed for shipment at 9½ cents. Subsequently, however, small parcels came to hand and were sold at 9¼ cents, which may be considered as having been the opening price for the season. The arrivals at New-York during the year have been exceedingly moderate, and almost exclusively from the West; the great Seed-growing State of Pennsylvania having sent almost nothing, and in Philadelphia the trade has been most miserable, the clearances from that city being only 13,712 bags, and from Baltimore, Maryland, only 1,439 bags. Owing to the limited receipts several of our receivers showed but little anxiety to sell, unless at higher prices than were ruling in October, November and December; but the subsequent state of our market has shown that it would have been better to have realized on arrival, as prices have gradually given way, and sales during the past month could only be made at 7@7¼ cents, closing, however, to-day, at 7½@7¾ cents. The exports during the season of 1861 to 1862, say from Sept. 1 to March 1, 1862, from all ports in the United States, to Great Britain and Ireland, being only 28,740 bags, against 82,107 bags same time last season—deficiency, 53,367 bags.

Timothy Seed—Very little can be said about this article, as the business has been exceedingly small, and prices have ranged from $2 to $2 50, according to quality. The exports during the whole season only amount to 1,034 bags. The home trade demand is, however, improving, and as the supply offering is small, holders are less inclined to sell at less than $2 25 for ordinary and $2 50 for prime.

Flax Seed—On the 27th of August, the first parcel of new Flax Seed arrived; the price then was from $1 40 to $1 45, and the quality proved to be very satisfactory, in fact superior to any we had received for many years; but, as the crop was represented to be a fair one throughout the West, our buyers showed no anxiety to enter the market, and for some weeks the transactions were very limited, and exporters felt confident that they would be able to execute their orders at very moderate prices; but in this they were sadly disappointed, as our crushers entered the different markets and very soon run up the price from $1 45 to $1 75, and then to $2; and in January they were willing to buy at $2 25; but in February they withdrew, owing to the decline in Calcutta Seed; still, our arrivals being so small, and not equal to the regular home wants, prices have been well maintained, closing to-day at $2 15@$2 30. The clearances during the season, to Great Britain and Ireland, are only 167 tcs., against over 4,500 last year.

In other grass Seeds I have nothing worthy to remark, the business having been very light, with little or no variation in prices.

A. CAMERON.

A POSTMASTER CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAILS.—Mr. LYSANDER C. TUBBS, Postmaster of West Shaudaken, Ulster County, N. Y., was brought to this City yesterday in charge of Deputy Marshal HUNT, charged with stealing money from letters passing through his office, on two different occasions, the amount of money purloined being about $50. The accused was taken before United States Commissioner HENRY, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,500, Mr. DAVIS WINNE, of Kingston, becoming his bondsman. The examination is set down for April 10.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow.........	Liverpool......	New-York....	Mar. 5
America.........	Liverpool......	Boston.......	Mar. 8
Saxonia.........	Southampton..	New-York....	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore...	Liverpool......	New-York....	Mar. 12
Asia............	Liverpool......	New-York....	Mar. 15
New-York........	Southampton..	New-York....	Mar. 16
Edinburgh.......	Liverpool......	New-York....	Mar. 19
Niagara.........	Liverpool......	Boston.......	Mar. 22
Arabia..........	Liverpool......	New-York....	Mar. 12
Bavaria.........	Southampton..	New-York....	Mar. 26
Canada.........	Liverpool......	Boston.......	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington.	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch. 22
Caledonia........	New-York.....	Glasgow......	Mch. 25
Africa...........	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch. 26
Arago...........	New-York.....	Southampton.	Mar. 29
Glasgow.........	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mar. 29
America.........	Boston........	Liverpool.....	April 2
City of Baltimore	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 5
John Bell........	New-York.....	Glasgow......	April 8
Asia............	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 9
Niagara.........	Boston........	Liverpool.....	April 16

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at...............	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

23, 3, 133, 193—173, 43, 3, 33—243, 143, 203, 173, 183—83—123, 203, 183, 193—183, 43, 43—243, 143, 203—123, 3, 173, 243—103, 133, 143, 223, 183—83—113, 143, 213, 43—243, 143, 203—13, 203, 193—223, 143, 133, 193—193, 43, 113, 113—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious exercises every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at Heitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av. On SUNDAY EVENING the exercises will be opened by a lady, followed by an address from MILES R. POER; text, 2d Peter, 1st chapter, part of 6th verse. Lecture on MONDAY EVENING, by IRA B. DAVIS; text, Isaiah, 55th chapter, part of 2d verse: *Wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?* Collection taken up to defray expenses for hall, advertising, &c. Sociable on TUESDAY EVENING. Admittance 25 cents, including a gentleman and one or two ladies.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—REMEMBER the sick and wounded soldier. A meeting, under the auspices of the Commission, for the special benefit of the sick and wounded in the recent action at Newbern, N. C., will be held at Rev. Dr. Hague's Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HAGUE, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, are engaged to address the meeting. A collection will be taken in aid of the cause. Come prepared to give freely of your abundance.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—44th-st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector.—The Holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, service to commence at 3½ P. M. Services in this church EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and during Lent, EVERY DAY in the week, at 9 A. M. and 7½ P. M., except Saturday P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY.—ON SUNDAY, March 23, L. JUDD PARDEE will speak in Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, at 3 o'clock, on the *Origin and Mission of the Church of the Divine Unity*. There will also be a consecratory service through another. It is expected that Mr. PARDEE will hold regular religious meetings in this City from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in June, unfolding to the public such thoughts as may be inflowed to his mind and heart.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." Short exhortations, but no sermon. Strangers and friends interested in missions among the poor are cordially invited. Direct route to the House, through Broadway to Worth-st., then to the Five Points.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. THOMAS STEPHENSON, of Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer and Experience meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

A SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY meeting, for the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JAMES EELLS, Rev. CHAS. ROBINSON, and Mr. JOHN McCULLAGH, Missionary from Kentucky, will make addresses.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. McGWIN; at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject—*The Influence of Memory in the Future World.*—Luke xvi., 25. Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTH-ST.—PREACHING AT 10½ A. M., BY Rev. D. TERRY, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by D. A. WISE, editor of the *Sunday-school Advocate*. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Interesting exercises in the afternoon, consisting of addresses and singing by the children.

ALLIANCE.—"RIGHT IS MIGHT," WILL BE the subject at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. C. C. GOSS, at 7½ o'clock. Several topics handed in will be answered. Others solicited. Strangers and young men cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, OF NEWBURGH, N. Y., will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, GIVES on SUNDAY EVENING, his third discourse on popular objections to Universalism. Subject—*If all are to be Saved, will Heaven be a fit Dwelling-place for Saints?* Rev. Mr. CRAVENS preaches in the morning.

THE UNITY OF MANKIND, OR "ALL MEN SPRUNG OF ONE BLOOD," will be discussed by Dr. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN Church will worship next Sabbath and until further notice, in the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY REV. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 23, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY next. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. JARED W. SCUDDER, WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SABBATH EVENING in the Middle Dutch Church, (Collegiate,) corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading to the army and navy. One of the Pastors will preside. Addresses may be expected from an Army Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BARNES, Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery; Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, lately installed Pastor, 21st-st. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. No postponement on account of weather. Collection to be taken in aid of the object. All are cordially invited to attend. This is expected to be a meeting of great interest. What we do must be done quickly.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. CHAS. HARRIS, of Greene-st. Church, New-York, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by Rev. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Brooklyn Tabernacle; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by WM. MCALLISTER, of 37th-st. Church, New-York.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 23, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of Spiritualism, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *Architecture the Unwritten but Real History of Nations.*

"THE APPALLING CALAMITIES COMING on the world about 1864-68, accompanying Christ's advent," will be lectured upon in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, who will also preach in the open air, near Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Sanctification meeting on TUESDAY EVENING. Preaching WEDNESDAY and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. Seats free, and all are welcome.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ, to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn. Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, (late of Philadelphia,) will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Services every evening during the week, except Monday and Saturday. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, March 23, the Rector, Rev. RALPH HOYT, will preach morning and afternoon; and Rev. T. C. L. JAMES, assistant of Zion Church, in the evening. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3¼ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL INSTITUTE—Affords every facility for the highest culture in all departments of MUSIC. Also, in Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, &c. The next term commences its seventh year May 1. For circulars apply to EDWARD B. OLIVER, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. T. W. CHAMBERS, D. D., may be expected to preach SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PROPHETICAL ERRORS.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at St. Stephen's Church—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., Rev. JOHN MORGAN will discourse on *The Errors of the Millennial and Prophetical Views as held and taught by some.* Service at 7½ P. M.

A SERMON ON THE GREAT TRIBULATION, and the way of escape from it, will be preached in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

FOR WHAT DID CHRIST SUFFER AND DIE?—A second discourse will be given on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services also at 10½ A. M.

T. P. GOSPEL UNION MISSION, NO. 49 Baxter-st.—Services at 3 and 7 P. M. Meeting for business TUESDAY, 7½ P. M. All members and friends are requested to attend. *Can this tide of Heathenism be Arrested? Yes. How? By a Free Gospel for the Poor.*

NEW METHODIST MISSION—TWENTY-fourth-st., between 6th and 7th avs., S. CURRY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Resurrection (and not the Death,) the Gate to Endless Joys.*

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES IN BLEECKER Hall, corner of Morton-st., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Pastor. The pews in this hall are free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, March 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning: *The Church in Laodicea*; Evening: *The Office of Faith.*

"ARISE, SHINE!"—THE REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor of Elm-Place Congregational Church, will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle; services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D.; at 3 P. M. by Rev. JOHN ELLIS; at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL H. SMITH.

ANDERSON'S PRAYING BAND, FROM New-York, will conduct the religious services in the Warren-st. M. E. Church, (between Court and Smith sts.,) on SUNDAY next, the 23d inst., throughout the entire day. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

REV. N. L. RICE, D. D., WILL PREACH the Anniversary Sermon of the Sabbath-School of Westminster Church, Rev. R. McCARTEE, D.D., Pastor, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 9th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., by C. NOBLE, of the New-England Conference. Experience meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the evening by C. SHAFFER.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near the 5th-av. SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by the Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. HENRY JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av. Divine service every Sunday, 10½ o'clock A. M., and evening at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector.

A SERMON ON WISE AND UNWISE MARRIAGE, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. J. E. SEARLES WILL PREACH IN THE 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., (Harlem,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY HORSE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and in good condition; also a close carriage, built for an elderly person, and lately put in complete repair; also a light open carriage. The above, together with the harness, will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply at No. 127 Sands-st., Brooklyn, where they can be seen, or to H. G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

SADDLE HORSE—WANTED, A GOOD HORSE, broken to both saddle and harness, kind, afraid of nothing, and a free traveler. Address Box No. 4707, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE, BUT LITtle used. Apply to H. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

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DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &c. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN FOURTH-AV., OPPOSITE UNION square, on the 19th inst., a ladies' PORTEMONNAIE containing a small amount of money. The owner can have the same by identifying it, and paying for this advertisement. Apply to S. P. BRECK, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place.

UNPEELED PEACHES.—5,000 POUNDS, GOOD quality, for sale by
MILLER & CARR,
Nos. 47 Pearl-st. and 34 Bridge-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers (and thus receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any Person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—MASANIELLO. Evening—GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN—TEDDY THE TYLER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRIEST'S DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLE OF THE SEASON—PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WALLACK'S—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The contest at Island No. 10 is not yet decided—at least it had not been on Thursday, at noon. The bombardment from the gunboats and the mortars, however, was steadily telling on the rebel positions. All the guns in the upper battery but one had been silenced, and one gun on the Island had been dismounted. The rebels are very strongly fortified, with casemates to their batteries. They have, it is believed, at least eighty guns many of them of the largest size, and several of them rifled. They are also believed to have at least twenty thousand troops. They are unfortunate in having Gen. POPE below them at New-Madrid, as he interferes seriously with the efforts of their flotilla to escape. He allowed one of their gunboats to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, and then sunk her, killing a number on board. Over a dozen rebel vessels, with the floating battery and the famous battering-ram of HOLLINS, are penned up between Gen. POPE and Commodore FOOTE, and will probably all be "bagged."

A citizen of Memphis, who has arrived in St. Louis, states that there are now but three rebel regiments between New-Madrid and Memphis, stationed at Fort Pillow. Pikes were being manufactured at Memphis by the rebel Government, intended for the new levies recently called for. Less than a hundred men, however, had responded to the call of Gov. HARRIS. The railroads concentrating at Memphis were being connected, to enable the rebels to send off the rolling-stock down the New-Orleans Road when necessary. This looks like preparations for evacuating the city.

JEFF. THOMPSON, the marauder, according to a Cairo dispatch, has made his appearance at Cape Girardeau, and commnced pressing men and horses into the rebel service. Three of his men were killed in a skirmish with some National troops.

The announcement of the capture of the rebel Commissioner YANCEY, made so positively by the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Associated Press, appears to have had no foundation in fact. So we infer from a dispatch from Nashville, which states that YANCEY has arrived in New-Orleans, at which place he has made a speech, avowing that no help for the rebels can be expected from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation Another dispatch, however, reiterates the assertion that he is captured, on the authority of the engineer of the *Water Witch*, by which vessel the capture is said to have been effected. We wait patiently for the matter to be determined, one way or the other.

A new Military Department, to be called the Department of the Gulf, has been established. It comprises all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of the harbor of Pensacola, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the National forces under Maj-Gen. BUTLER. The headquarters for the present will be wherever the General commanding may happen to be located.

We have no news of special importance from Winchester. JACKSON, the rebel General, is reported to be at Mount Jackson. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. The section to Martinsburgh is expected to be opened by the 1st of April.

The Equinoctial storm, which has prevailed for two or three days, is reported to have been quite severe in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. Several vessels have dragged their anchors and gone ashore, but it is thought they will be got off without difficulty. The *Monitor* is patiently awaiting the reappearance of the *Merrimac*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to provide for an equitable adjustment of the accounts of the officers and sailors of the frigate *Congress*, and other vessels, was passed. The bill to establish a National Foundry, and the bill for the establishment of an Arsenal and Armory at the West, were referred to a Special Committee. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, but the Senate Chamber being filled with smoke from the army bakeries in the building, no business could be done. An Executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the bill to secure to all hands engaged on gunboats their pensions, was passed. A recommendation was made by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, that the House do not adjourn over until Monday, as he desired to devote Saturday to the consideration of measures deemed important by the Secretary of the Treasury. A question being asked as to the probable duration of the Session, Mr. STEVENS thought it would conclude by the first of May. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have the steam frigate *Roanoke* iron-clad, and otherwise altered and improved, was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, the proceedings being confined principally to the sections relating to licenses. The House adjourned until Monday, notwithstanding the recommendation of Mr. STEVENS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, several bills were reported complete from the Grinding Committee, and the bill to incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad was reported favorably. The bill to create the office of Receiver-General was also reported favorably; also the bill to amend the New-York District Court Act. The bills to incorporate the Methodist Missionary Association, and the Presbyterian Home, were ordered to a third reading. A bill authorizing the City of Brooklyn to raise over $100,000 for the Volunteers, was introduced by Mr. MURPHY, and immediately passed. The bill to provide means for paying the Canal indebtedness, &c., was debated in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The bill to repeal the Church Property Act was passed—19 to 3. The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to define the crime, was passed—18 to 5. A number of other bills were passed—among them the one to improve the Central Park.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented in favor of a railroad in Broadway. A number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. Among the bills reported favorably was one to amend the law regulating telegraph companies. A bill to provide for the payment of bonds issued by this City for volunteer expenses; a bill to reduce taxation in this City, and a bill providing for the erection of a Court-house in this City, were reported by Mr. CODDINGTON. The bill to amend the Brooklyn City Charter was reported complete, and passed. The majority of the Special Committee on Excise and Prohibition reported against a prohibitory amendment of the Constitution. A minority report in favor of it was also presented. The Assembly then took up the question of Prohibition, and debated it at great length.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at this port last night, from Havana on the 15th and Nassau on the 17th inst. Advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th had reached Havana, but nothing of importance had transpired there. Small vessels continued to arrive at Havana, having run the blockade, with cotton.

From Nassau we learn that the trnnsport ship *Eliza and Ella*, from Boston for Ship Island, put into Nassau on the 10th for water. Salt had advanced to 12 cents per pound at Inagua. Arrived at Nassau, March 10, schooner *Mary Harris*, JOHNSON, New-York; *Zaidee*, ADAIR, Charleston; *British Empire*, PARSONS, Jacksonville; 12th, *Kate*, ditto; *Emma Tuttle*, WETMORE, New-York, in distress. Cleared, 13th, schooner *Time*, LAWYER, New-York; 14th, *Emma Tuttle*, WETMORE, Matanzas; brig *Lucy Darling*, LOUPER, New-York.

The sloop-of-war *Juniata* was launched at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday. She has been about six months on the stocks, is built of live oak, and is strengthened in every possible way. Her dimensions are: Length, 205 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. The sloop will carry two 11-inch pivot guns, but the size of her battery guns have not yet been decided upon.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fort Monroe under date of March 19, states that BUCHANAN, the Commander of the *Merrimac*, died a few days since of the wounds received in the action of the 8th. Amputation was found necessary, and his leg was accordingly taken off a few inches below the hip joint. His system proved unable to sustain the shock, and he died upon the following day.

If Winter refuses to give way to Spring many days more, Vermont will be "snowed under." A Montpelier paper states that, up to Saturday last there were between five and six feet of snow on a level in that vicinity; and a storm which commenced on Sunday deposited nearly two feet more—twenty-one inches by actual measurement. Several of the railroads have been obliged to succumb.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the subject of the harbor defences of this City. Alderman BOOLE offered a series of resolutions, accompanied by an ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the immediate defence of the harbor, particularly against iron-clad vessels of war, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow the money for the purpose on the credit of the City. The ordinance was laid over for action on Monday next, and Aldermen FROMENT, ALLEN and BOOLE were appointed a Special Committee to consult such private individuals and corporations as may have the subject of our harbor defences under consideration, as to the necessity or propriety of the proposed action of the Aldermen.

The Jury called by Coroner HEGEMAN, of Brooklyn, to investigate the shooting of PAUL O'NEIL by Officer CONRADY, of the Ninth Precinct Police, concluded their labors last evening, by rendering a verdict that the killing was done by the officer while discharging his duty.

The cause in which the allowance of a default in the absence of counsel for defendant, Mr. BUSTEED, recently gave that gentleman great displeasure, and concerning which he published a card reflecting on Justice JAMES, was now tried, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. BUSTEED appeals. The default complained of was subsequently opened, and the cause was now tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice JAMES.

The Stock Market yesterday was generally steady, at about Thursday's prices. American Gold, at the close, 100¼@100⅜. Exchange dull, at 111¾@112.

The principal holders of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were asking higher prices and were not eager to sell, but trade was restricted, the demand having been quite moderate. Provisions were in limited request, and prices of Pork and Lard favored buyers. Groceries were less active. Candles, Cotton, Hops, Hemp, Spices, Tin, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were sparingly dealt in. A pretty fair inquiry prevailed for Ingot Copper, American Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Fruit, Hay, Hides, Leather, Linseed Oil, Whale Oil, Seeds and Tallow. Dye Woods were in good request. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

PROTEUS-YANCEY AGAIN.—The question as to the capture of YANCEY has passed into a new and complicated form, and those who are fond of balancing evidence will find a pleasant exercitation in weighing the conflicting reports which we publish in our telegraphic columns. On the one hand, we have a confirmation of the tidings of the capture, and this time with something like circumstantiality.

A letter from HOWARD POTTS, of Pottsville, engineer of the United States gunboat *Water Witch*, states that that vessel had captured the rebel schooner *William Mallory*, with YANCEY on board; and as this schooner is known to have been at Havana about the time of his departure, the testimony may be considered strong. On the other hand, we have a dispatch from Nashville affirming that he had arrived at New-Orleans, and made a speech announcing that it was all up with the rebel cause in Europe, and denouncing John Bull in some of the choicest billingsgate gleaned at the famous Fishmongers' dinner. With all the known *duplicity* of the Ex-Ambassador of Half Moon-street, this sort of *doubleness* is too much for us, and we shall have to await as patiently as we can further light on the mystery. Can it be that there is a Pseudo-YANCEY, as there was a Pseudo-Manetho, a Pseudo-Smerdis, or a brace of Dromios? Or can it be that he suffered

"—A sea-change
Into something rich and strange,"

and that he at once turned up docked as to his long white locks and in the guise of the Ancient Mariner on board a rebel schooner, and in New-Orleans as the wraith of the original YANCEY himself? There have been some strange metamorphoses in this war; but certainly YANCEY plays the Proteus in rare fashion. On the whole, however, the balance of evidence is now in favor of the theory that he has really been bagged, and that the report from Nashville is simply a device of the enemy.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

We had hoped to record before this the passage of the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; but it is protracted by a deal of unedifying discussion on matters that have not the slightest practical relation to the question in hand. If all the bees in the bonnets of honorable gentlemen are to buzz out their foolish droning, we may as well give up hope of seeing anything done this session. Each has some pet hobby, some ethnologic figment, as to the equality of the races, the *status* of the negro, colonization or what not, which he exploits and expounds till he comes to regard himself as committed to his particular hobby; and so a plain subject is obscured, and a desirable measure indefinitely postponed. We call on some sensible legislator to bring back the question from the cloud-land of abstractions whither it has been carried, and restore it to its simple, practical proportions. There is in the country no real division of opinion as to the desirableness of the thing. In fact, if there is one question on which the minds of all loyal and enlightened men are agreed, it is that the ghastly anachronism of Slavery in the Capital of a free Government shall cease. Happily, the measure is wholly free from entanglements of all kinds; is in no wise complicated with any scheme of emancipation, general or particular; is not even the direct offspring of present events; but is the natural development of a mature and settled public policy. A generation ago it was discussed and advocated even by men of the Democratic Party. In 1847 Mr. LINCOLN, then a Whig Representative from the State of Illinois, offered a bill of the like scope and tenor, and Congress, by abolishing the slave-trade in the District twelve years ago, established the premises of which this is but the logical conclusion. In every sense, therefore, it is a just, feasible and timely measure. Besides, the honorable gentlemen who have pet ethnologic hobbies, each clashing with each, cannot do better than assist in the prompt passing of the bill, in some form, to the end that a practical experiment may be made in the District, over which the National Legislature exercises exclusive jurisdiction, as to the actual working of emancipation. It would be worth the trial, if for no other than its theoretic results.

But in condemning the tendency to hypothesis and abstraction indulged by Senators, we would exclude from censure a proposition submitted by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, because, whether well founded or not, it is certainly practical in its purport. Mr. POMEROY contends that Slavery has never had legal existence in the District. The territory so described was ceded to the General Government by the State of Maryland. By an act of Congress, passed in 1801, the laws of Maryland were extended over this territory; and it has always been held that this enactment established Slavery within its limits. But Mr. POMEROY states that the only law of Maryland establishing Slavery in that State, and existing at that time, was passed in 1715, and by express provision limited the condition of servitude to two generations. Whatever laws Maryland may have enacted *after* the cession, of course have no force within the District.

But even if Slavery were perpetual in Maryland at the time of the cession, Mr. POMEROY holds that Congress had not the authority to legalize it in the District. Believing that Congress has no constitutional power to enact a law establishing Slavery, he logically reasons that it has no power to extend the limit of such a law. And hence he opposes the expenditure of any moneys in the present condition of the Treasury, in payment for the slaves proposed to be liberated, and whom he believes now to be free, and entitled instead to heavy damages against their pretended owners, for the unpaid services already rendered.

It has always been the practice of Slavery to exact the full measure of legal rights. "It is so nominated in the bond," has been the final argument on which it has always claimed, and generally taken, its pound of flesh. Should it prove in this case that the correct interpretation of the law tells for freedom, it will be another evidence of the meekness with which the country has acquiesced in the assumptions of those by whom it has so long been governed. At all events, we thank Mr. POMEROY for his able and concise argument in the interest of humanity, and trust that the subject will receive a thorough investigation.

A SENATORIAL CENSURE OF THE CENSORSHIP.—However well intended may have been the censorship of the Press, the report of the Senate Committee, must, we think, show the immediate propriety of abrogating the office. So long as there was the slightest reason to believe the revision and suppression of telegrams withheld important military information from the enemy, the Press was unanimous in its submission to the regulation as a salutary public measure. But it was presently apparent that all military intelligence embargoed by the telegraphic censor, could almost as early reach the newspaper office by mail; and that, after all, the discretion of using or withholding the news lay with the publisher. And while this discretion, which needed no abortive censorship of a person with the tithe of the intelligence and sound judgment of an average journalist to assist it, uniformly excluded improper army news, it has also become demonstrable that every military movement of importance has been communicated to the enemy. Even at this moment, there are sure indications, in the disposition of the rebel army, that the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, carefully concealed by the newspapers, are in the hands of the rebel leaders. As a military precaution, the telegraphic censorship is simply a failure and vexation.

But its use has not, it appears, been governed by merely martial considerations. It has been employed to save members of the Cabinet, and Generals guilty of treasonable practices, from just criticism and censure. While it has obstructed the passage to the public of news of the highest public moment, it has permitted the same news to pass into private hands, to be used upon the stock market. In some instances, the communication of such private information has been so thinly disguised, that the censor must have connived at, or distinctly approved its transmission. But there are a thousand ways of evading the most acute supervision. A cypher; the transmission of an insignificant phrase, which by prearrangement is made to signify everything, are the most obvious modes of eluding detection. If Mr. RUSSELL, instead of bidding his friend SAM WARD "act on the most favorable view of things" at the time when the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL was pending, had preconcerted with his correspondent that a dispatch in the words, "I breakfast with Lyons to-morrow," should have that meaning, Mr. WARD'S operations on Wall-street would have been no less decisive, and perhaps quite as successful. The truth is the whole system of telegraphic espionage has been a delusion and snare, for the encouragement of speculators and sharpers, and the misguidance of the public. Ineffectual as a military measure, it has been simply mischievous in its business and social influence. Secretary STANTON will show something of that practical common sense with which he is credited, if he forthwith free the lightning from its tether of red tape, and let it tell the story of the times in its own zigzag but independent fashion. He must by this time be satisfied that it is not the rebels, but a loyal, patriotic, and anxious public, which is deprived of the news.

Some of the Advantages Secured Us by the Rebellion.

One of the most valuable and beneficent results of the rebellion will be a Government which for the future shall be in harmony with the tendencies of the age and the genius of our people. For the greater portion of the last thirty years that of the United States has been a libel upon free institutions, and the determined foe to progress, either in ideas or in material greatness, that did not give to Slavery the same area and moral and political power as Freedom. The North was to take nothing by virtue of its educated people, its literary culture, its inventive genius, commerce or wealth. The dead body and the live one were always to retain the same measure, fullness and strength, lest the balance between the two sections should be inevitably overthrown. The inventive brain is now the prolific father of children and States. Population succeeds in exact ratio as the means of existence and comfort are supplied. Starting with an equal division of the population, the North left the South behind, just so soon as science and mechanical skill came to the aid of labor. Unable to compete in such a field, the South sought, by seizing the political power of Government, to hold in check, and finally to place in a subordinate position an enterprising rival, that was both hated and feared. This superiority of the North was met in the only manner it could be—by a strict construction given to the organic law, the Constitution of the country—which was interpreted so as to leave the Government really no function, except the conduct of its foreign relations, and the maintenance and advancement of Slavery. While the grand characteristic of the age is progress in ideas, in social organization, in unfolding natural laws, and in subjecting them to the service of man, the whole tendency of the Government has been a retrograde one, to be in harmony with the tendency of the South, which was toward an abject despotism. It came to be utterly unconstitutional for Government to exercise any function that would promote the commerce of the country, because any such step would benefit the North to a greater degree than the South. We could not have a railway to the Pacific, because Freedom would take the larger share of the advantage of such a work. We could not improve the navigation of a river, or render safe the harbor of a lake, no matter how vast its commerce, for the same reason. Restraint, not expansion, must be the law at Washington, and characterize as far as possible every attribute or function of Government, as the only means of preserving the balance of power between the two sections.

Such necessarily became the policy of the South from an instinct of self-preservation, or rather for the preservation of its darling institution, Slavery. Our Government consequently had almost entirely ceased to represent the progressive spirit of the North, which was that of the age. It had nearly ceased to command the affection of our own people, or the respect of other nations. The oppression became all the more intolerable from the manner in which it was exercised. The men who had come to be all-powerful at Washington—the Masons, the Toombs, the Slidells and the Benjamins—were as offensive from their personal bearing, as from their political principles. Nothing could exceed their contempt for the North, but their insolence in expressing it. They had not the slightest scruples in plotting the overthrow of Government, with the oath upon their lips for its preservation. Modern history does not present an example of such political and personal baseness, nor of a Government administered for an equal length of time in utter defiance of the interests and character of the great mass of the people. They did not stop here. This Government must be destroyed the moment its temporary control was lost. But here, fortunately, they counted without their host. The North recovered its moral sense and freedom of action the instant it severed itself from those who had undermined and paralyzed both. In one short year the rebels fell from the high estate of masters, controlling the Government of the country, to rebels for whom ignominious flight must soon be the only alternative to certain destruction.

This act of self-immolation has been the salvation of the country. In no other mode could we have ridden ourselves of the Toombs, the Floyds and the Masons, and the wretched crew that followed them. In throwing off their intolerable tyranny, the rebellion has already accomplished more for us than perhaps a hundred years of peace. A generation of base men have been instantly deprived of power which they can never recover. Who does not feel to-day that the rebellion is worth more than its cost? So long as Slavery was the dominant influence in the administration of affairs, the struggle between opposing elements or tendencies—one toward freedom, supported by every invention that abridged labor, by every generous sentiment that works for the advancement of the race, and the other toward the most relentless of despotisms, which, commencing by depriving our unfortunate race of every right, ended by imposing similar limitations upon all—must continue. A trial of strength has been had in which freedom has proved the stronger. It will henceforth assume the exercise of its prerogative, and secure peace just to the degree that it extends its power. Henceforth the Government will reflect the wishes and the tendencies of the North, which are those of the age, and realize to us all the blessings that can flow from a thorough harmony between the Government and the people. Such is one of the advantages already reaped from the rebellion, which will soon seem to be of far greater value than its cost in blood and treasure. In fact, it will not be long before we shall congratulate ourselves in gaining so much at so small a sacrifice.

Large and Small Iron-Clad Ships.

The first principle of military or naval success is concentration of force. The force of a war vessel is the weight of her broadside. Iron mail, that the blow of a ton would shiver, might stand the blow of 500 pounds for hours. This much will certainly be admitted on all hands. Now a vessel's broadside depends, of course, upon her size. A small gunboat can only *carry* two or three pieces, and throw 200 to 300 pounds at a broadside—while a first-class frigate can carry forty guns, and throw half a ton. But the *cost* of a large vessel is objected to; and it is gravely asked why five gunboats, throwing 220 pounds each, are not just as good, and a great deal cheaper, than a vessel which, like the *Minnesota*, throws 1,100 pounds—both classes to be iron-clad? Let the facts answer. The *Monitor* may throw 340 pounds at a broadside, (if Capt. DAHLGREN will consent to her guns firing solid shot, instead of hollow shot, as they did at the *Merrimac*,) and her cost was $275,000. The Stevens Battery will throw 2,200 pounds at a broadside, and cost $1,250,000. In other words, the cost of the *Monitor* per pound of broadside is $808, while that of the Stevens Battery per pound of broadside is $568, or 30 per cent. cheaper. But this only half states the case; for while the small vessel can concentrate but 340 pounds upon one point, the large vessel can concentrate a ton. Or, with reference to the money, the Government already has in the Stevens Battery her cost, for a given weight of broadside would be less than half—only 40 per cent.—of that of the small vessel. Again, the casemate guns and other expensive and unnecessary features of the British *Warrior*—a vessel of the same size but of less speed and broadside than the Stevens Battery—have raised the cost to an excessive amount; while the large sums expended by the Messrs. STEVENS on their vessel, and *not charged* to the Government—expenditures on the dry-dock, preliminary experiments, &c.—and the employment of water-protection, which costs nothing, have greatly reduced the cost of this vessel below a fair contract price. Hence the remarkable fact, that although the *Warrior* throws but 70 per cent. of the Stevens vessel's broadside, her cost per pound of broadside is nearly three times as great. These facts are before Congress, and we do not expect to hear any more objections to the Stevens Battery on the ground of her cost as due to her size.

But the most important branch of the subject is yet to be mentioned. No small vessel is fast. No small vessel can be fast, and carry her armor and armament. It is a physical impossibility. Doubling the lineal dimensions of a vessel of given form, increases her carrying capacity—not twice, but *eight times*; or, in other words, it gives her the buoyancy to hold up eight times as much power of engines and boilers. On this principle, to a considerable extent, and for other reasons which would strike an engineer, upon examining the vessel, the Stevens Battery carries the power to drive her above 20 miles an hour. The Board of Examiners give her above 19 statute miles an hour, after decreasing (contrary to the certificate of the United States Supervising Inspector) her steam pressure to one-half that intended. Now, an argument on the absolute necessity of speed, is unnecessary. The *Monitor* is, no doubt, vastly superior to the *Warrior*, as to protection and quality of guns; but of what use is the *Monitor's* protection and heavy balls, if the *Warrior* runs away from her? Will impregnable armor constitute a whit better protection than wooden walls, or no ship at all, if an iron-clad enemy once runs out of shot range in her course up our harbors? And when we consider that the imperfectly-clad *Merrimac* resisted the heaviest ordnance afloat in the world, for some hours, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that one of the carefully-constructed European armor-clad vessels of superior speed, could safely run the gauntlet of a whole fleet of slow vessels—especially, as she could run *over* any of them lying in her course, without firing a gun—on her way to our cities. Such is the difference in speed, that the *Warrior* would not remain within shot-range of the *Monitor* for more than three-quarters of an hour. These are facts of a most alarming character. Is there a remedy? Certainly—fast iron-clad vessels. And to be fast, they *must* be large.

But it will be urged that the greater part of our iron-clad enemies will probably be slow, and that however certainly a fast and heavy vessel may destroy the enemies that it can engage, those that it cannot engage will escape unharmed. For this purpose, and for other reasons, we have repeatedly urged the construction of more *Monitors*. But it must not be forgotten that since the Stevens Battery is absolutely unrivaled in speed and concentration of power, she can not only overhaul and engage a fleet of slower vessels, one after the other, but that she can make short work of them when she does catch them. She will not quarrel long with any *Merrimac*, for if her broadside—a ton of metal hurled at one spot—cannot do the business, her prow will. The lines of a North River steamboat and an iron prow with 6,000 tons of weight, and above 8,000-horse power behind it, are not a good thing to stand in front of.

We urged the construction of iron-clad vessels at the very beginning of this war—in time to have had a fleet of them afloat when they were wanted. Now, we must earnestly urge that a portion of the new iron-clad vessels should be *fast*. When some faster enemy, distancing our fleets, lays some wealthy city under contribution, we presume the Department will take the same view of the case.

SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.—Gen. SIGEL has nobly—nay, splendidly—earned the promotion which the President has accorded him. If he is to be transferred, as rumor states, to the line of the Potomac, to lead the division heretofore commanded by Gen. BLENKER, the contentment of the public—certainly of the German portion of the public—will be complete.

Revenue Collection and Industrial Growth.

No one who has had an opportunity to observe the operation of various methods of taxation in the heavily-burdened countries of Europe, can fail to have noticed the immense importance of judiciously fixing the time for the payment of taxes. To a farmer it would make a vast difference whether a certain number of bushels of wheat were taken from his seed or from his harvest, and in like manner any other citizen, engaged in industrial or commercial enterprise, will find it much easier to pay a given sum into the public Treasury at one time than at another.

Hence ADAM SMITH, and all the best writers on taxation, have laid down the principle that "Every tax ought to be collected at the time and in the way in which it is most convenient for the citizen to pay it." A stamp tax for instance, on legacies or on receipts of money, is levied at the time when the recipient has the means at hand to pay, and as the stamp places the transaction under the protection of the law, this species of taxation, when not excessive, is but little burdensome, and is generally paid with willingness and ease.

Experience, however, indisputably proves that the choice of certain times and methods for collecting taxes interferes with productive industry, and checks the growth of trade. Imposts of such a character not only irritate the popular mind, but diminish the tax-paying power, and cripple the prosperity of the nation. Our new tax bill will require some careful revision in this respect. For we find that a large and industrious class of our citizens are liable to be called upon to pay their taxes once a month, while the goods on which the duties are levied will usually be sold on credit or on time.

Our attention has been called to this point in connection with certain specific taxes on goods, but the principle admits of the widest application. Credit, in every modern commercial nation, is the soul of business, and in this country such legislative restrictions upon it as we have referred to would prove more disastrous than almost anywhere else. To compel the producers of our national wealth not only to risk their capital and labor in the ordinary operations of business, but to pay cash to the Government several months before they receive their money from their customers, is a manifest and intolerable injustice. An amendment to the proposed law, so as to make the taxes payable, not on the "goods manufactured and sold" during the month, but on the money actually received for those goods, is therefore both equitable and necessary.

To act on false principles in industrial taxation must derange prices and would have the effect of contracting every man's business, by increasing the amount of capital needful to carry it on. Hence a large number of persons would be thrown out of their usual employment. The tax would become odious and the people discontented. Men of small means would soon find themselves unable to make a living by conducting business on their own account. Foreign industry would thrive at the expense of our own. Larger capitalists would gradually become masters of the trade of the country, and here, as in Europe, capital and labor would be arrayed against each other, instead of perpetuating those happy relations which have so greatly contributed to the peace and intelligence, the contentment and material prosperity of all classes of our people.

THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE SOUTH.—The Union army, in its occupation of the rebel territory, has initiated a practice full of useful suggestion. Wherever it seizes upon the newspapers, it has at once converted them into organs of loyalty, and sent them forth into the astounded community where they have taught treason, transformed into heralds of fealty and peace.

Thus far this action has been spontaneous on the part of individuals, and utterly unregulated by system and uninspired by policy. This should no longer be the case.

These newspapers are property, and as such are liable to confiscation. They have been wholly in the interest of the arch-traitor, from the first, and have teemed continually with the most atrocious and mischievous falsehoods. It is not too much to say that, with an independent Press, the Southern States could never have been seduced or driven into the madness of secession. These journals should now be made to undo their own work, and we suggest to the Government that here it should assume the responsibility of securing this result.

Nothing can be easier. The presses and type are at hand; every regiment can furnish practical printers, and even judicious editors. Let the Government appoint some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to supervise this labor; to provide paper and ink, and select able and judicious editors, who shall continue regularly the publication of each journal as it is seized, avoiding all comment calculated only to irritate the misguided people among whom it will circulate, and using all means to explain the real causes of the war and the true object of the Government. So far as possible, these journals should be sent to the same subscribers who have habitually read them, and who, even in their changed character, will read them in preference to Northern papers.

Nor need this policy involve the Government in expense, for persons will soon appear who will gladly become the purchasers of the the journals thus reserved from destruction, at prices that will pay.

THE AFFAIR AT POUND GAP.—Col. GARFIELD is taking good care of Eastern Kentucky. The rebel Col. WILLIAMS has a chronic habit of infesting Pound Gap, the principal inlet on the Virginia side; without, however, addicting himself to any very active operations. Here it has been the business of GARFIELD to watch, and wearying of the task, the Union leader suddenly swooped down upon the rebel encampment, and by one of those stalwart strokes he is accustomed to inflict, scattered its occupants. The President has, doubtless, something in store for this vigilant and meritorious officer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The steamer *Fulton*, which has just returned from Ship Island, is expected to sail to-day or to-morrow for some place on the Southern coast, from which she will convey troops. She will not be absent more than two or three weeks, as she is advertised to sail for Europe on the 26th proximo.

The sloop-of-war *Juniata*, which was launched at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday, is one of the eight sloops-of-war ordered by last Congress. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; tonnage, about 1,500 tons. Her armament is not yet decided upon, but two 11-inch Dahlgren guns *en pivot* will form part of it. The *Juniata* has been on the stocks longer than her sister sloops-of-war. It was intended to launch her by the 1st of January, but the launch was delayed by the non-completion of certain parts of her machinery. The names of the other sloops-of-war above referred to are:

Tuscarora, built at Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Kearsarge, built at Portsmouth Navy-yard.
Wachusett, built at Charlestown Navy-yard.
Housatonic, built at Charlestown Navy-yard.
Oneida, built at Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Adirondack, built at Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Ossipee, built at Portsmouth Navy-yard.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* left her anchorage off Bedloe's Island, and was towed to the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, where she now lies at the wharf waiting for her new shaft, stores, &c., &c.

The sloop-of-war *Adirondack* left the yard yesterday for her machinery, which has been built at the Allaire Works, Corlear-street, N. R., and has been ready some time.

The steamers *Madgie* and *Patroon* have received their powder, and will sail at once. They were under orders to go yesterday, but had not sailed at sunset.

The steamer *Massachusetts* will be floated out of the dry dock to-day, having been repaired, and the propeller *Dawn* will, it is reported, take her place, although she has not long been out of this dock.

Academy of Music.

FLOTOW'S popular and pleasing opera of "Martha" was played here last evening to a fashionable but not overcrowded audience. The *caste* was exactly the same as last season, and therefore calls for but little comment. Signor BRIGNOLI was in admirable voice, and contributed, of course, very materially to the pleasure of the evening. Miss KELLOGG was as vivacious and charming as ever, and Mme. STRAKOSCH was also extremely good as *Nancy*. We have rarely heard the opera, as a whole, better performed. In the course of the opera, Signorita CUBAS introduced several of her characteristic dances, and was received with tremendous applause by the audience.

To-day there will be a grand matinée, when AUBER'S opera of "Masaniello" will be given. The sale of tickets has already been so good, that there is not a doubt about the entertainment being one of the most fashionable of the season. The first matinée after the declaration of Spring fashions is always an interesting event.

Capture of Two Schooners Loaded with Cotton.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 21.

The *Bulletin* has a letter from Ship Island, dated the 12th inst, which says that the *Itasca* has captured a schooner off Mobile Bay with five hundred bales of cotton, and that the *Pinola* has captured the schooner *Cora* with two hundred bales of cotton.

Colds, Coughs.

We can concur heartily in the many commendations of the "BRONCHIAL TROCHES," prepared by the Messrs. Brown. At the very time they were brought to our notice, we were suffering from a severe cold, from which we obtained immediate and permanent relief, by the use of the TROCHES. If any of our readers are suffering from bronchial irritation, particularly ministers or public speakers, they will find that this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief, and enable them to speak with little difficulty or suffering.—*Boston Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

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Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.
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No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

The Decision of the Ladies who composed the Committee on Sewing Machines at the Utica Fair, awarding the First Premium to GROVER & BAKER'S, as the best sewing machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

The People Patronize Espenscheid because his hats are of the highest type of beauty and excellence, while his retail prices are those of the wholesale manufacturer. His Dress Spring Hat, just issued, has never been surpassed in any of the attributes which should belong to the hat of a gentleman. A. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Boarding Seminary.—Spring Term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 27; $36 for 14 weeks; teacher accompanies students from New-York; can be seen at Howard Hotel, from 1 to 4 P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 25 and 26; or address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Butler's Patent Gas Generators.—For country dwellings, villages, factories, &c. Makes the cheapest and best gas known. Over two hundred in use to refer to. Send for descriptive pamphlet. JOHN BUTLER, No. 212 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

An Elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, &c., comprising the latest styles and importations, for sale at retail by SILLECK & CO., No. 98 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MARRIED.

WATSON—PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., GEORGE H. WATSON to VICTORIA, eldest daughter of Isaac L. Pinckney, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

JENNINGS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, at her late residence, No. 259 West 43d-st., CORNELIA C., wife of Aaron Jennings, and daughter of the late Lemuel Richardson, of Williamsburgh, aged 31 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, after a severe illness, MICHAEL DUNCAN, a native of Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 West 39th-st., without further invitation.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, at the 5th-av. Hotel, after a long and painful illness, CHARLES HENRY CLARK, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) at 10 A. M. Saturday, the 22d inst., without further notice.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 21, ANDREW FOSTER, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Ascension, on Monday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, ROBERT TOWNSEND, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. Joseph McIlwain, Theodore McIlwain and Thomas Rowe, are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Monday morning next, at 9½ o'clock.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, JOHN RAY ROBINSON, aged 21 years, 1 month and 15 days.

His remains will be taken to Oakham, Mass., for interment. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

HEMPHILL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER HEMPHILL, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Chelsea Lodge No. 84 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Morton-st., on Monday, March 24, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

DOMINICK.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, of scarlet fever, ANNIE GILLETT, youngest daughter of Francis J. and Allie H. Dominick, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her father's residence, No. 168 East 19th-st., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

HADLEY.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, JOHN WOOD HADLEY, youngest son of A. K. and Eliza Hadley, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 5 o'clock, without further invitation, at the residence of his father, No. 59 West 24th-st.

BARTLEY.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, after a short illness, WILLIAM BARTLEY, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Reid, No. 219 6th-av., on Monday morning, the 24th inst., at 6½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Goldenham, Orange County, for interment.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, CHARLES HENRY BRIGGS, son of John H. and Margaret R. Briggs, aged 12 years and 7 days.

Funeral services at the Methodist Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., this day, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, ANDREW J. PIERCE, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 84 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, WILLIAM LOCKITT, aged 68 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, JOHN LOCKITT, No. 225 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH J., wife of Edward Graham, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of 15th-st. and 6th-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, Mrs. ELIZA H. BACON, wife of the late John Bacon, aged 62 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 High-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

APPLETON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, March 18, WILLIAM R. W. APPLETON, only son of Samuel and Hannah B. Appleton, aged 2 years and 5 months.

OLMSTED.—In Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, March 13, at the residence of his father-in-law, George Merriam, LUCIUS D. OLMSTED, of Chicago, in the 34th year of his age.

STORY.—At Newton Corner, Mass., on Friday, March 21, MARY ANN, wife of Samuel Story, and eldest daughter of the late Henry L. Epousie, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—March 21, 1862.
56, 1, 16, 77, 10, 69, 68, 33, 20, 66, 27, 47, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—March 21, 1862.
20, 40, 22, 68, 25, 66, 47, 71, 14, 16, 52, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 83.—March 21, 1862.
71, 61, 26, 38, 4, 55, 2, 18, 20, 6, 49, 72, 32.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 179.—March 21, 1862.
51, 15, 27, 22, 18, 29, 14, 45, 73, 42, 69, 35.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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CLOTH DEPARTMENT—Very large—Styles very select.
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Job Lots in every department at low prices.
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Respectfully announce that, having just completed the refitting of their store, they are now opening a
FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE,
to which they would call the attention of buyers. While the war lasts, they will continue to sell at the reduced prices.
They would call especial attention to some
NEW PATTERNS OF DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, AND GLASSWARE.
ALSO, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
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at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.
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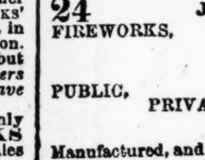

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Oh! for a cocktail, and Oh! for a nip;
Oh! for a shot at old Greeley and Beecher,
Oh! for a crack at a Yankee school-teacher;
Oh! for a captain, and Oh! for a ship,
Oh! for a cargo of darkeys each trip."
And so he kept Oh-ing for what he had not,
Not contented with Owing for all that he'd got.

The above curious proof of the exact appreciation which Southern character has somewhere found is now going the rounds of the European Press, and was lately copied from a Glasgow (Scotland) journal by a prominent American daily, with a compliment to the supposed English writer for his discriminative depiction of the chivalry.

The public will also find in the "TABLE TALK" of the SUNDAY MERCURY (TO-MORROW) the following unique and rapidly original articles, all of which are calculated to give the War spirit of the time a healthful diversion from the morbid sensations induced by All-quiet-on-the-Potomac intelligence:

I. FROM THE CAPITAL.—An unparalleled letter from the famous ORPHEUS C. KERR, of the Mackerel Brigade, setting forth the President's genuine reason for sending Fremont to the mountains; detailing the awful discovery of a Boston Alderman's skull in a rebel tent, by one of the Mackerels, and presenting Captain Villiam Brown's great Alliterative Poem.
II. CREME DE LA CREME.—No. 4 of the inimitable "Champagne Bubbler," by LUNI LORGNETTE, describing the Curious animal that appeared at the Choir Rehearsal in the Church of the Sybarites. These papers are the finest imitations of the sparkling French feuilleton style ever written by an American pen.
III. HORRIBLE DICTU!—A most mysterious and legal document, supposed to bear somewhat upon the case of that great statesman, the honorable Gentleman from New-Jersey.
IV. IRON-CLAD VERSE—By a Wooden-clad Yankee.
V. JEFF. DAVIS' LAMENT—A graphic Ballad.
VI. NATIONAL HYMN—By the Chaplain to Congress.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

And the "SUNDAY TABLE TALK" is but one of the numerous Departments of the widely-quoted
NEW-YORK SUNDAY MERCURY,
which, in each issue, lays before its readers the LATEST NEWS OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, received by telegraph, up to FOUR O'CLOCK SUNDAY MORNING; together with a complete compilation of SATURDAY'S LOCAL INTELLIGENCE in
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
The demand for first-class NOVELETTES,
WAR STORIES,
DOMESTIC SKETCHES,
POETRY and MISCELLANEOUS READING
is also fully answered in the unrivaled Literary columns of this
UNEQUALED SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,
which enjoys a circulation
EXCEEDING BY THOUSANDS THE COMBINED ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS.

"KERRIDGES!"—FREMONT!—AN ASTOUNDING revelation concerning the recent new appointment of Gen. Fremont, and a strong hint as to the influence that may be exerted by "Kerridges" in deciding the fate of great men, will be found in renowned ORPHEUS C. KERR'S electrifying letter from Washington to the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow.

UNPARALLELED ALLITERATION.—IN the lull preceding the advance on Richmond, Capt. VILLIAM BROWN, of the immortal Mackerel Brigade, has achieved the greatest piece of alliterative poetry produced this century. It will be found, together with divers other characteristic things, in the Washington letter of ORPHEUS C. KERR to the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

A BOSTON ALDERMAN'S SKULL.—Such an article was among the trophies captured from the rebel tents at Manassas by the Mackerel Brigade. Its thrilling recovery by a brother of the missing Alderman, and what ensued thereafter, are told in ORPHEUS C. KERR'S letter to the SUNDAY MERCURY for to-morrow. Buy the paper, and learn to despise the foes who would turn an Alderman's skull into a cheese-box.

LIGHT ARTILLERY
Of to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.
THREE SPLENDID STORIES, ALL COMPLETE.
THE FOILED ASSASSIN. By W. O. EATON.
WAITING FOR APPLAUSE. By EZRA OLIVER WENDELL.
THE PRISONER'S RETURN, an incident of the recent exchanges. By GEO. EXBURY.
POEMS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.
EDITORIAL MELANGE.
THE LOVE TEST. A HUSBAND TRIED AND FOUND WANTING. BENEDICKS BEWARE.
INGRATITUDE. A HEAD OF HAIR STOLEN.
DIXIE ECLIPSED. A DUTCHMAN SOLD BY THE POUND.
THE FOOL'S DEATH. ROMANCE OF LUCILLE.
CAREER OF A FAST CLERK. WOMAN THE DETECTIVE.
SPICY CAMPAIGN ETCHINGS. MATILDA HERON AND THE WOUNDED VOLUNTEER. HANS AND THE SCHNAPPS. AN INVENTION FOR TAKING CANADA WITHOUT FIRING A GUN. ONE HONEST MAN IN NASHVILLE. ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE GEN. BUELL. COMMODORE BARRON FORGETS HIMSELF.
The above comprise only the "light artillery" of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, which carries with it its own recommendations in the fact that it has ATTAINED A CIRCULATION AHEAD OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PUT TOGETHER.

THE TRUE POSITION
FOR AN
HONEST NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
has no concealments from the business community, but takes a pride in giving them a clear insight into its method of doing business. The broad assertion that it has a circulation exceeding that of all the other Sunday papers is a stubborn fact. Any paper can boast of a vast patronage; but the books of the establishment and the doings in the press-room are the test. The business public can come to the office of the SUNDAY MERCURY and examine these evidences. They are open at all hours to all men. Dare any of the obscure sheets that seek support from the business world on the strength of their mere say-so, submit to this ordeal? THEY DARE NOT; and if they shrink from it, is not such backing-down a tacit admission of mendacity? In what respect do such concerns differ from Peter Funks, who declare their brass-ware to be gold and silver? They render no adequate equivalent for the money paid to them for advertising. Circulation is the measure of the value of an advertising medium. That of the SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds by some thousands the combined issue of all the other Sunday papers. Let advertisers see for themselves, in the press-room and from the books of the establishment. Business men can judge from data that cannot deceive whether it is not their interest to advertise in the SUNDAY MERCURY in preference to any other paper.

HOW ARE YOU, GENERAL ORPHEUS?
ORPHEUS C. KERR will meet his friends in print TO-MORROW, in the SUNDAY MERCURY, (the circulation of which exceeds the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers,) and give them such a side-shaking as they will hardly get over during the remaining days of the week. If they don't laugh till their risible feature expands to the dimensions of Manassas Gap, it would not be his fault. The Mackerel Brigade will be on hand with their bayonets to give point to the jokes, and altogether, Gen. Orpheus will be in his glory.

DO YOU WANT THE NEWS?
Reader, you want not only the news, but THE VERY LATEST NEWS and ALL THE NEWS, up to the last incident that has occurred worth putting into print. The SUNDAY MERCURY fulfills your wish. No Fairy could do it better. It will bring to your table on Sunday morning every item of intelligence transmitted by lightning and mail up to FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. A perusal of its columns will show what all the world has been doing between the date of your Saturday paper and daylight on Sunday. The gap will be completely filled. Nothing of interest that has transpired in the interim will be missing. A large and faithful corps of local reporters, who work while you sleep, will furnish you, through its pages, with the result of their labors. If a battle has been fought, all that the wires have to say about it will be there. If important foreign intelligence has arrived within an hour of the time of your rising from your bed, it will stare you in the face from the SUNDAY MERCURY. Special Army Correspondence, columns of it, will keep you posted on the current events of the war. Fire Department intelligence, the latest Court News, the latest Markets, Financial and Shipping news, the Doings of the Police; in short, all that goes to make up the daily and nightly history of the Empire City, will be before you, brought down to the moment at which the SUNDAY MERCURY is put to press. A full view of the world of Amusements will be afforded you. Table-Talk, surcharged with genuine American humor, will give zest to your coffee. The "Disbanded Volunteer" will proffer you his war experiences. Fiction, in its most romantic and attractive forms, will enthrall your fancy. In short, you will have before you the most complete newspaper extant, and containing in addition all the features of a first-class literary periodical. All this you can obtain for four cents, in the SUNDAY MERCURY, the GREAT LIVE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, with a CIRCULATION EXCEEDING THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED.

HUMORS OF THE WAR.
ORPHEUS C. KERR
AND
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER
will crack some of their rare jokes to-morrow in THE SUNDAY MERCURY, the circulation of which EXCEEDS THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS COMBINED.

WINTER GARDEN.
REPETITION OF BENEFIT BILL!
THIS EVENING,
MATILDA HERON,
Will appear for
THE LAST TIME,
in her great rôle of
FLORENCE UPPERTON,
in
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON;
after which,
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Bob Nettles .... Miss Fanny Brown.
Waddilove .... Mr. W. Davidge.
Tourbillon .... Mr. Barton Hill.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

[illegible] laundress, [illegible] good reference [illegible] Inquire at No. [illegible] second floor, front [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable [illegible], as chambermaid; is a good waitress, [illegible], and is willing [illegible] City references given. Call at No. 1[illegible] West [illegible], near 7th-av., 1st floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid [illegible] work and assist [illegible] can give the best City reference [illegible] second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a [illegible] who thoroughly understands her business [illegible] to assist with the washing [illegible] City reference from her last employer [illegible] at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th [illegible].

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, [illegible] Scotch Protestant cook; is willing to assist [illegible] ironing; is a good baker of bread [illegible] understands her business thoroughly in all its branches [illegible] found at the Employment Society's [illegible] Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS [illegible].—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RE[illegible] woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats, poultry [illegible] and bread; has no objections to the country. [illegible] of City references. Can be seen, for two [illegible] Call at 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl, as good cook; can wash and iron, and do the work of a house; can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 249 Adam-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, faithful girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker; can take charge of milk and butter if required. Any family requiring a good domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above: is a good cook, baker, and an excellent laundress; prefers the country, any distance; can milk and make butter; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; would take a place as laundress. Call at No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day or week, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is fully competent. Can be seen at any time required, at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress, and will also assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 130 East 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, and French fluting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 131½ 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent tidy woman with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress for a lady and child; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; no objection to the country; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A respectable elderly Protestant woman now disengaged, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 206 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a smart, active young girl, in her fifteenth year, a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; would prefer a baby, and would make herself otherwise useful; is industrious, willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City reference given. Call at No. 142 West 32d-st., near 7th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS WISHful to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week; wages $2 50 per week; makes infant clothing, ladies' underclothes, children's dresses, and cuts and fits; has City reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress, to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call at No. 186 7th-av., for two days.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant; moderate salary acceptable; excellent City references for integrity, &c. Address A. J. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses, is intimately acquainted with the City, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty from his last employer, with whom he has lived one year, also from his previous employers. Address H. A., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address Mr. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has also a knowledge of gardening; best of reference given. Can be seen at Dr. Ogle's, No. 200 West 25th-st., or at Pomeroy's coach factory, Amity-place, near Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Call or address J. H., for two days, at private stable No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener, who understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate driver, and a good groom and a good vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing and obliging; has no objections to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. O. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable steady young man, with undoubted references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a superior hand over horses, and a competent driver; is perfectly willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; high wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call, or address WILLIAM, No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man that knows his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Would have no objection to assist in gardening. Can produce the best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a thorough experienced single Englishman as above, in town or country. Address T. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage-makers, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, JAMES McCLEAN, a situation to work on a farm; he understands the management of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 113 Washington-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener; is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married—only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April; I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young married man, with one child, a situation as farmer and good plain gardener; understands both perfectly; four years in his last place; can come well recommended. A place preferred where there can be a house procured. Address P. S., Tarrytown, N. Y., for one week.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant man, a situation as farmer and gardener in the country, and a house for his family; understands farming thoroughly; also the care of horses, cows, carriage driving, and kitchen garden. Can be seen for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 15 Monroe-st. Has four years' reference.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class country seat, including under glass and general out-door gardening; understands the care of horses and stock; is sober and perfectly willing, and can produce the best recommendations from present and previous employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or No. 274 Front-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with family, of extensive experience, who has filled situations of responsibility and trust, from which the best recommendations are given, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming. Address LOCK, Box No. 242, Providence, R. I.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single Englishman; is competent of his business in all its branches; has no objection to taking care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. D. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business—green-houses, fruit, vegetables, &c.; has the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, family small; is a thorough, practical man in all the branches of his profession; no objection to take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; can produce unquestionable testimonials as to capacity, integrity, &c. Address A. J., for 3 days, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A married man, without incumbrance, wants a situation as first-class vegetable gardener, or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address W. C., for two days, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted as gardener and coachman by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS NURSERYMAN.—WANTED, BY A PERSON recently from the South, a situation as nurseryman; would plant vineyards and orchards by contract or otherwise; has a thorough knowledge of soil, &c.; would undertake to raise vegetables on shares or for wages. Apply to J. F. J., No. 10 Battery-place, or address J. F. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in the City or country, by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for E. G., will be punctually attended to for two days, at the apothecary's, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a hotel; would prefer the country; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce the best references. Address J. O. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Englishman, as first-class waiter in a private family. Has the best of testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the Commercial College, as assistant book-keeper, clerk or paymaster's clerk, or clerk on an ocean steamer, or in any business where he can make himself useful; wages no object. Address T. T. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, ABOUT 18 years of age, who understands plowing, to work on a small place near the City, and to drive and take care of horses; one used to such work may find a good place. Address FARMER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 12 TO 18 years old, healthy, strong, honest, residing with his parents, and near place of business. None other need apply. CASWELL, MACK & CO., 5th-av. Hotel.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a capable, neat and willing girl as chambermaid and waitress; must bring reference from last place. Apply at No. 388 5th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M. Protestant preferred.

A CLERK.—STATIONER'S CLERK WANTED.—Address STATIONER, Box No. 1,163 New-York Post-office, stating experience and salary required.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a coachman and groom to go a few miles from New-York. None but a first-rate groom will answer. Call at No. 405 Broadway, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTant single man, competent to take charge of a garden, horse, cow, &c., and make himself useful on a place near the City. A good steady home for a steady, industrious, reliable man; wages $12. Call at 121 West 22d-st. (basement) between 10 and 2 o'clock, next Saturday. No one who uses liquor or profane language need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO WORK ON A machine. She must have her own machine. The lady is wanted for a private party, and she must be a good operater and know how to handle the machine readily. Address, stating terms, UNIONIST, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

YOUTH WANTED.—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse; must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST—NONE BUT A good writer, of strictly temperate habits and good references, need apply. Address CONVEYANCER, Wall-st., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, with specimen of writing, reference and address.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHly acquainted with the business, and possessed of the most satisfactory reference. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-av. Hotel.

AGRICULTURAL.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND STRAWBERRY.

For description of this superb and unrivaled Strawberry, see our Circular. Our stock of Plants is unequaled anywhere, which we offer at 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; $10 per 1,000. Large quantities at greatly reduced rates.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

We will send to any Post-office address in the country, post-paid, and carefully put up so as to carry safely, 100 good plants of any variety found in our catalogue at the prices there annexed. For instance: 100 Wilson's Albany, for $1; 100 Trollope's Victoria, $1 50; 100 Triomphe de Gand, $2, &c.

☞ No orders filled for plants by mail for less than one dollar's worth of any one kind, and when less than 100 are ordered, *it must be at the dozen price.*

For prices of SELECT LISTS of *Strawberries, Raspberries* and *Blackberries*, and of *Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries*, &c., &c., see our circular, which will be sent to all applicants, inclosing stamp.

J. KNOX, Box No. 155 Pittsburgh, Penn.

GUANO.—A CONSIGNMENT OF 250 TONS, AS landed from ship in the Atlantic-dock stores—a superior article from Saldahna Bay—sold in quantities to suit. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH some money, to accompany the advertiser to England for the purpose of introducing a valuable invention. The advertiser is a practical mechanic, and has made all the necessary arrangements to have a machine on exhibition at the World's Fair. Address EXHIBITION, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

$2,000.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a clothing-store for sale in Fulton-st. Stock new; rent of store low; a good opportunity for a person with small capital to make money; fully engaged in other business the reason for selling. Address CLOTHIER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 98 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses at reduced rents:
No. 289 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 306 Mulberry-st., front and rear house.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 190 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 144 East 13th-st., brown-stone, English basement.
No. 148 East 13th-st., high stoop, 4-story.
No. 210¼ East 20th-st., English basement, 3-story.
No. 14 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, near University-place.
No. 196 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
No. 198 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN No. 180 East 10th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 90 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 31 Maiden-lane. It is a very desirable location for jewelers, watch dealers or importers, and can be divided into two large-size offices, if desired. As the subscribers are about to remove, it would be rented at a very reasonable rate, and possession may be had about the middle of April, if desired. Apply on the premises, to J. W. GREENE & CO.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH-BASEMENT BRICK house, well designed for an invalid family or a large family of children; has gas fixtures and Ridgewood water; is in 17th st., corner of Brooklyn 5th-av. Railroad. Will be let to a genteel family for $350, for one or more years. Apply next door, or at No. 50 William-st., basement.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwelling-house, No. 55 West 47th-st., corner of 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements; well adapted for a physician or private family; will be rented on reasonable terms, to a respectable tenant, with carpets, gas fixtures, or furniture, or without either, as may best suit the applicant. Inquire on the premises.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 175 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant Park—three parlors deep—convenience of gas, bath, water-closets, washtubs, and furnace for heating, by WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner Wooster-st., in the store.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 85 Beaver-st., near the new Custom-house, 22x50, or the first floor and basement, separately, if desired. Possession 1st April. Apply on the premises, to M. McCOUNIN, second floor, or G. T. ADEE, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE 5-STORY MODERN built store No. 113 Liberty-st., fitted with shelves, and a suite of offices and water in the first loft. Rent low to an approved tenant. Apply on the premises to R. H. MANNING, first floor, or G. T. ADEE, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 137 West 37th-st., in complete order. Also, the houses No. 35 West 41st-st. and No. 70 West 27th-st., in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO CABINET MAKERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET—The old established cabinet warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway—the store and second floor, with privilege in the cellar. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-BASEMENT house, No. 189 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., replete with all modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire of WASHINTON SMITH, No. 261 West 18th-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; also, rooms with steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. 5 Platt-st., the best and deepest store in the street, with private office and some fixtures for hardware business; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; ALso to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET.—THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The corner one, with stable, $1,500; the inside one, $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HALF OF HOUSE NO. 308 EAST 30TH-st., (No. 19 Phelps-place,) between 1st and 2d avs., to a small family only.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 330 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 2 Wall-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY without children, the second floor of house No. 55 Pike-st. References given and required.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

I would respectfully call public attention to my Family Champagne Cider, made purely from russet apples, in cases of one dozen each, of pints or quarts, being a superior article.

Also, my Crab-Apple Cider, being that article so much desired by persons suffering from dyspepsia, and refined with so much care and attention.

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Nos. 376 and 378 Bowery, N. Y.

185 CASES FINE OLD "HENNESSY" and "Otard, Dupuy & Co." cognac brandy; also, 15 cases old "Double Diamond" sherry wine, (12 quart bottles in each case,) the balance of a large, first-class stock of liquors, imported for a druggist, (since failed,) for sale at $5 a case—about half its cost—to pay advances. It will be closed out this month.

BALDWIN & CO., No. 91 Liberty-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON FIFTH-AV. TO LET OR LEASE.—To let for one or more years, the 4-story, English-basement house, completely in order and tastefully furnished, to a private family only. Rent, $2,250 per annum for this year.

Also, to rent, the mansion-house, out-buildings and 10 acres of a fine place, at Islip, L. I., with privilege of trout-fishing in all the streams, and shooting over 5,000 acres of an old estate. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, one mile from river and New-Hamburg Station. The house contains eleven rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade, space, fruit and forest trees; no river view, but fine inland scenery. Rent, from June 20 to Sept. 10, $200. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house, with about one acre in garden and lawn, carriage house, pleasant location, near the dépôt. Also, several houses to let for the year at a low rent. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUD-SON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. dépôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LAFAYette-av., Brooklyn, for the board of a lady and two children. A permanent tenant only wanted. Address, with references, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., A cottage on Main-st., for a few months, to a small family. Address B. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH THREE acres of ground, at Orange, N. J. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.: 3-story, high-stoop. Rent $75 a month. Unfurnished, $800 a year.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, 70 feet deep, No. 291 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Parade-ground and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, with furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, nearly new and in fine order. Lot 19x100. Price $5,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL HOUSE AND LOT, No. 166 West 33d-st.; house is three-story and high basement, and marble mantels and wash-basins, water-closets, bath, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, gas, under-cellar; house 20x52, newly painted, all in complete order. Price $5,100; $6,000 can remain permanently on mortgage. Inquire of J. G. HANSON, No. 336½ Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, first-class dwelling-house, 40x40, piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath, closet, water, &c.; stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av.; garden has abundance of fruit—peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, and ornamental trees. Apply on the premises, at third house southwest of Clinton-av. from Myrtle-av.; or at No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE and lot. The house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry, or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad dépôt. Also three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; first house in 55th-st., east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of those new two-story high basement brick houses on Rodney-st., near Lee-av.; heavy brown-stone stoop and window-trimmings; fitted up with range, water and gas. Will be sold low to a cash customer. Apply to WM. LAMB, No. 39 Wilson-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, high stoop, brown-stone trimmings. 20 by 42 feet, No. 222 West 22d-st.; finished in the best manner throughout, with all modern improvements. Price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, completely and handsomely furnished, situate in 24th-st., near 4th-av. and Madison-square, in complete order; fine yard. Price $12,000. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front and basement house No. 111 East 21st-st., south side. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., third floor, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt: the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATEly occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN—Containing 58 acres of good land, dwelling and out-buildings, all in good order, within 2½ miles of the dépôt. Price $5,000. Also, farm with 51 acres. Price $5,500; and one with 64 acres, good buildings, fine orchard. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished house in the country, distant ten or twenty miles from New-York; will be hired for a longer period than twelve months, if satisfactory. Address, with full particulars, rent, &c., W. F., Box No. 211 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT five acres, in the vicinity of this City, or a house in Brooklyn with a few lots adjoining, for which a well rented water-front warehouse property will be given in exchange. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED.—A ROOM BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th-av. and 8th and 14th sts., to be occupied by a small school, four hours daily. Terms moderate; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Burnton's book-store, No. 49 6th-av.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house with third room on parlor floor, also furnace and gas fixtures belonging to the house, by a private family. Rent not to exceed $600. Apply at No. 78 Cliff-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE vicinity of 5th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. 3,674 Post-office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEW-BRIGHTON RESIDENCE.—TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] two parlors, dining-room and library on the first floor; 12 chambers on the second and third floors, billiard-room, kitchen, servants' hall, laundry, wine vault, &c., in the basement. Carriage-house and stable for four horses, with a finished room for the coachman, ample vegetable and fruit garden in good cultivation.

Also, an English Gothic cottage, containing a large parlor, dining-room and library, eight sleeping-rooms, kitchen, laundry, provision-room, &c.

The above are situated on the uplands of New-Brighton, Staten Island, commanding the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. The healthiness of the neighborhood is undoubted. Apply to JOHN M. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST desirable residences in Newark, N. J., situated at the head of the principal park, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, whence trains run to New-York nearly every half hour in the day. The dwelling is of brick, three stories and basement, contains ten rooms, besides garret and an inclosed area. It stands back from the street fifty-seven feet, on a lot of about 50 feet front by 340 feet in depth, and has a stable, &c., in the rear. The premises offered and the whole vicinage are unusually attractive. Rent $700. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark, or to L. N. CONDIT, corner Grand and Green sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a fine country residence, with two acres of land in lawn, garden and fruit, beautifully situated in the most desirable portion of Sag Harbor, Long Island, 10 minutes' walk from steamboat landing; position elevated, with extended land and water views. House two story, with wing on each side; wide hall; piazza, with massive columns; containing 10 large handsomely finished rooms; basement and cellar under all. Churches, schools and stores close at hand. Terms accommodating. Apply to F. A. BARTLETT, *El Noticioso* Office, No. 24 Ann-st., from 10 to 2.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¾ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOME, WITH 10 ROOMS, in Eltona, 1½ miles above Harlem, with stable, both furnished; horse, sleigh and carriages in stable; plenty of shade, plenty of fruit, with one acre of ground; only 20 minutes from New-York by railroad; fare 8 cents; possession now or May 1. Address by letter, or call on F. H. NASH, at F. H. Chamber's, No. 8 Bible House.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.—The large and commodious cottage dwelling-house, with the usual modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., containing from 12 to 15 rooms. The lot is 77x200 feet, with a great variety of shrubbery, flowers and fruits; situate No. 221 High-st., in Newark, N. J. For particulars, inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—A VALUABLE COUNTRY residence, with modern improvements, and ten acres, free and unincumbered, in a first-rate neighborhood, will be exchanged for first-class City property. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J., from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, ON Main-av., within three minutes' walk of dépôt, nicely shaded and stocked with small fruits; a fine spring of water near the door, and for a moderate family is a very desirable residence. Rent low. Apply on the premises, or Wednesday mornings at Mr. Bondy's segar store, No. 71 William-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—SITUATED AT Rye Neck, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound, consisting of dwelling house, barns, stables, &c., 14 acres of land, good kitchen, garden, fruit, &c. Access by steamboat and by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE brick house with all the modern improvements, fourteen rooms and under cellar, good garden and carriage-house; plot 101 feet by 209 deep, near to dépôt. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 239 Broadway, entrance No. 1 Park-place, or J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, A BEAUTIful country seat, 20 acres of land; house 56x36 feet; Elizabethan style; furnace, bath-room, etc.; elevated site, 300 feet from road; shaded with large trees, and grounds tastefully arranged.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Morris-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one-half mile from dépôt, a large, double house, with 2½ acres, handsomely situated and well shaded; good garden and plenty of fruits; carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FENK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE and about 3 acres of land foot of 76th-st. and East River. The house is large and very convenient, and the location very desirable; surrounded by shade and fruit trees. There is a stable on the premises. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE immediately on the Narrows, Staten Island. The house is fully furnished; has also stables, garden, and all conveniences for a genteel family. Also, several cottages at Clifton and New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVed City property, a country seat of five acres, modern house, well improved grounds, fine view of the Sound, half a mile from dépôt, 18 miles from New-York City by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1¼ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plainfield, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; the garden contains a great variety of fruits: the situation is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—TO LET, AT CLIFTON Staten Island, a cottage, with ½ acre of ground, containing fourteen rooms, surrounded by woods, with good spring water, cistern, stable, &c.; 15 minutes by plank sidewalk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Rent only $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the dépôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

TO LET, IN YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for the Summer months or for the year, a large house, with good grounds, very pleasantly situated, near the landings and Hudson River Railroad dépôt, Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a comfortable cottage, very pleasantly situated within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses to rent for the Summer months or for a year, situated at New-Brighton, Clifton and Factoryville, Staten Island. For particulars, apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHAT-HAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of

A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., house, barn and four acres of land, including garden of one acre, well stocked with a variety of fruits, &c. Inquire of JAMES WELLING, No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Tubby Hook.—A residence with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout the house, gas, furnace, etc., situated at Tubby Hook, commanding a full view of the Hudson River; [illegible] brick walls, [illegible]; fully shaded by [illegible] trees; [illegible] of piazza; good garden, with variety of fruit, and 4 acres of ground; stable, carriage-house, etc. A [illegible] class residence in every respect, and very accessible to New-York by drive and Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, [illegible]-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook dépôt, Hudson River Railroad. The house is [illegible] built of brick and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, water, &c., an excellent stable, carriage-house and coachman's [illegible], with four acres of land, highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Possession immediately, if desired. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Location every way desirable as a residence. Apply to [illegible] MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IS [illegible] a very small, unobtrusive family, to [illegible] to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors and bedrooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family, on the 26th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON THE FOURTH FLOOR, with board, for one or two gentlemen; immediate possession may be had; also rooms on third floor, suitable for a family, will be vacated in May. References exchanged at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, a suite of rooms, (2d story front,) with full board; also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO LAdies of respectability and refinement, about taking a commodious house, pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn, convenient to churches, can accommodate ten or twelve first-class boarders. Families or parties applying immediately can secure choice apartments, with all the comforts and privileges of a home. For particulars address Box No. 848.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, wish board in a private family from the end of April. One large sitting-room and two bed-rooms required. Location preferred between 4th and 14th sts., and east of Broadway. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, C. J., Station E, City. The best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—FROM 1ST APRIL, BY A gentleman and his wife, in a quiet private family; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location, between 20th and 35th sts.; dinner at 6; terms, for furnished rooms, with gas, not to exceed $10. References exchanged. Address J. A., Madison-square Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, who lease a first-class house in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent a few rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; the rooms are large and handsome, and will be let reasonably, either singly or in suites; references exchanged. Address D. P., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ROOM AND bedroom for one or two single men, in a private house, with water and gas. No. 23 Amity-place, in Laurens, near Bleecker-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 14th-st., and east of 8th-av. Address, stating terms, Box No. 3,942 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO A FAMILY GIVING up housekeeping, or desirous to pass the Summer in the country, large, airy rooms, with first-class table, are offered at a fair rate, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson; two minutes' walk from railway dépôt and steamboat landing; distance from the City one hour by railway. Address GREENBURG HOUSE, Dobb's Ferry, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTEEL family, consisting of five adults, is desirous of procuring country board within 50 miles of New-York, and of easy access. They cannot afford to pay high board, consequently do not expect any luxuries, but want plain wholesome fare. Address M., Box No. 34 Fordham, N. Y., Post-office.

HOTELS.

PATTON'S HOTEL—NOS. 277, 279 AND 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren-sts., conducted on the European plan or otherwise, as may be desired; restaurant and lunch-counter at all hours. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor, late of the Railroad and Adams Houses, Albany.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-AV., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let—with or without board—at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms $1 25 per day.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.

N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS
Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW PRINTS, NEW Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil Cloths, new Window Shades, and $30,000 worth of Domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash before the great advance.

GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS.—A GOOD STOCK of Domestic Dry Goods will be sold low. Store to rent. It is situated in the centre of the village. Business established 13 years. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

AID TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862.

Recent movements have much reduced the reserve stock of supplies at the dépôts of the Commission, and at the present rate of issue they will soon be exhausted. It is, therefore, necessary to ask that renewed and increased contributions should be made, especially of the articles enumerated below.

Waste will be avoided by sending, in all cases, to the nearest dépôt of the Commission. All requests for supplies made to local societies or individuals should be referred to the Associate Secretary of the Commission nearest the point of demand, who will be able to meet them more promptly, and at less expense, than they can be met from other sources.

The Commission is in want of funds.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Associate Secretaries of the Commission, to whom all applications for supplies should be made:

Atlantic District—Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, Post-office address, Washington, D. C.

Central District—Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Cleveland, Ohio.

Western District—Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, St. Louis, Mo.

Dépôts, to the nearest of which supplies should be sent, by contributing societies and individuals, and where they will be assorted and transhipped according to the varying demands for different articles of the various columns and fleets of the army and navy:

NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Summer-st., Boston.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 814 Broadway, New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 1,235 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Custom-house, Baltimore.

DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 244 F-st., Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO, Cleveland, Ohio.

CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COLUMBUS BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Columbus, Ohio.

INDIANA BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 41 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cairo, Ill.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Louisville, Ky.

Distributing dépôts are also established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Port Royal, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; Ship Island, Mississippi; St. Louis, Missouri; and Nashville, Tennessee.

ARTICLES MOST NEEDED:

Woolen Shirts.
Bed-ticks, 3 feet by 7.
Pocket-handkerchiefs.
Hospital Drawers, (muslin.
Slippers.
Lint and Bandages.
Jellies.

ARTICLES NOT WANTED

Quilts.
Pillow-cases.
Canton Flannel Underclothing.
Pillows and Cushio
Preserves.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY,
Will be sold at auction on the 28th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of Small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 86 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
Terms made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Roux & Meeks,
[illegible] ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.
[illegible] & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top, ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, brussels and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale, by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., one carved rosewood parlor suite, in crimson satin brocatelle, consisting of two sofas, four side chairs, and one arm-chair, with slip-covers; one elegant rosewood parlor suite, in blue and gold brocatelle; nine pieces, viz: three sofas, four side chairs, and two arm-chairs; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, centre tables, bookcases, extension tables, buffets, lounges, sofa-beds, &c.
M. HALLORAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 141 Broadway.
SUPERB HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
Being the entire stock of one of the oldest and most celebrated manufacturers in the City, who is about changing his business. GEO. COOK will sell as above, at the store of S. Lowry, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., on MONDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of fine custom-made harness, both double and single, covered and silver-mounted; Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles and bridles, bits, whips, and some extra fine carriage blankets; also, sole-leather trunks, traveling bags, &c. The whole of the very finest quality, and to be positively sold.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-DAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest stocks of first-class furniture ever offered at auction in this City, consisting of parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, en suite; also, bookcases, buffets, extension tables, decorated China tea and toilet sets, and most articles required to furnish a first-class house. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., mortgage sale of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany extension dining tables, with mahogany leaves and case; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; do. marble-top washstands and dressing bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, lace window curtains, brocatel do., gilt cornices, rosewood, marble-top centre and side tables; mahogany clock, carved rosewood sewing chairs, parlor do., rosewood, marble-top etagere; mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs in hair cloth, mahogany reclining chairs, rosewood pier tables. Also, a large assortment of crockery ware, toilet sets, dining-room furniture, &c. Also, 17 kegs of emery, barrel of paint, with other articles, to be sold without reserve, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, one case containing about 5,000 articles gilders' and grainers' brushes, being balance of stock of one of the largest City importers. It embraces brushes of the most desirable descriptions, in great variety, all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, the large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at the sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds lounges, tables, chairs, hat-rack, washstands, feather beds, blankets, mattresses, looking-glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the east, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty, (60,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 137, in a tin case."—Dated March 14, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-2aw3wS

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7.30
TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.
COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO., of New-York, Continental Fire Ins. Co.'s Building, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors, constituting the second class, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
WILLIAM WILKENS,
W. TAYLOR HALL,
E. T. H. GIBSON.
At a meeting of the Board, held March 19, 1862, WALTON H. PECKHAM, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

CONNECTICUT 6 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1881, coupons payable January and July, for sale by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip; and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT;
FOR BOSTON AND THE NORTH,
VIA
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.
The new and stanch steamer, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. T. G. JEWETT, will leave her berth, Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Vestry-st., SUNDAY, March 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at New-London with Express Passenger train for Boston, Worcester, Concord, &c., &c.
N. B.—There will be no boat on this line Saturday afternoon, March 22; but hereafter the Saturday boat will leave as usual.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held next SATURDAY EVENING, (22d inst.,) at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. THOS. F. HARRISON, Esq., Principal of Grammar School No. 41, will read a paper on "Physical and Natural Science in our Common Schools." Teachers and friends of education are invited to attend.
By order ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 19 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.

NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
HANSON K. CORNING	Fm. of E. K. Corning, Son & Co
OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W. R. & C. B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA L. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG	Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT	Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH	
WM. A. SALE	Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Firm of Moses Taylor & Co
DANIEL G. BACON	Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW......SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana.... 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS, } Building Committee.
MICHAEL FALIHEE,

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS, } Building Committee.
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

MEDICAL.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SURE CURE.—YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONtracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures in a few hours the very worst case. You can rely on this. It contains no poisonous drugs to sicken you, and is a sure cure; never fails. Can be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—[illegible] MASANIELLO.
SATURDAY,
March 22, at 1, doors open at 12. Admission to all parts of the Academy, $1.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-street.
On this occasion will be produced Auber's chef-d'œuvre,
MASANIELLO,
THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI,
with the same cast and mise en scene as on Thursday evening.
The house on this occasion will be illuminated as on the opera night.
SENORITA CUBAS
will appear in the great rôle of Fenella, the
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.
Miss Hinkley......Elvira | Brignoli......Masaniello
Susini.....Pietro | Barili.....Bonello | Rubio.....Alfonso
DIVERTISSEMENT.
1. Polka......by Ballet
2. La Madrilena—Pas seul......by Senorita Cubas
3. Spanish Dance......by Ballet
4. La Tarentella......by Cubas and Ximenes
Musical Director and Conductor......Carl Anschutz

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MARCH 24,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF AUBER'S MASANIELLO.
Ticket offices open to-day for securing seats.
Mr. Grau has the pleasure to announce that, in consequence of the extremely fashionable audience with which the first performance of Auber's chef d'œuvre was received, and the numerous applications for its repetition which have been made at the box office, he has succeeded in effecting a
REENGAGEMENT OF SENORITA CUBAS,
By which the work can be repeated. The success of this renowned danseuse in the part of Fenella was so complete and emphatic that it has already been pronounced her best effort in America.
MASANIELLO ON MONDAY NEXT.
On WEDNESDAY, March 26,
DEBUT OF MADAME DE LUSSAN.
LA FAVORITA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND GRAND MILITARY CONCERT
OF
HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 22.
Assisted by
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. OTTO SPINDLER, Solo Oboe.
Messrs. FR. DIETZ and FRITZ WASHAUSEN, Cornet.
Mr. WILLIAM SAUL, Trombone.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Twenty-second Regiment March......Military Band
2. Overture, "Stradella," Flotow......Military Band
3. "Valse Venzano," Venzano......Miss Kellogg
4. Trio Concertante, for two Cornets and Trombone, Diethe......Messrs. Diez WASHAUSEN and SAUL, with Orchestra accompaniment.
5. Waltz, "Truhlings Klaenge," Gung'l...Military Band
6. Sextetto, from "Lucia di Lammermoor," Donizetti......Cornet Band

PART II.
1. Tableux, "Drums and Trumpets, or a Parade on Broadway," (Helmsmuller:) (*a*) Drum Corps and Band Approaching. (*b*) Cavalry Band, Third Regiment. (*c*) Seventh Regiment Drum Corps and Band. (*d*) Seventy-first Regiment Drum Corps and Band. (*e*) Fife and Drums. (*f*) Twenty-second Regiment Drum Corps and Band......Military Band
2. Potpourri, "Un Ballo in Maschera," Verdi......Military Band
3. "Let All Obey," "Enchantress," Balfe. Mr. S. C. Campbell
4. Valse, Rondo for Oboe, O. Spindler......Herr Otto Spindler
5. Cavatina, Verdi......Miss Kellogg
6. Glorioso March, Helmsmuller......Military Band
7. Hudson River Railroad Gallop......Military Band

CONDUCTOR—F. B. HELMSMULLER.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS EACH,
Can be obtained at the music-stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, (successors to C. Breusing,) No. 701 Broadway; Messrs. Firth & Pond, No. 547 Broadway, and at the box-office on the evening of the performance.
The front row of boxes in the First Circle only will be reserved, and may be secured at the music-store of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, (successors to Breusing,) No. 701 Broadway.

CARD.
The Music Committee of the Twenty-second Regiment beg to announce that they have, at a late moment, secured the services of
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
a change in their arrangements having suddenly been rendered necessary, by circumstances beyond their control.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open this week at 7, and begin at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.—On and after Monday, 24th inst., the doors will open at 7½, and the performances to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY,
(To-Night,)
A great Comedy by Morton, author of "Speed the Plow," "Cure for the Heartache," "Secrets Worth Knowing," etc., etc., will be given, with an unusually strong cast, entitled
THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.
Tangent......Mr. Lester Wallack
Toby Allspice......Mr. Blake
Caustic, uncle to Tangent......Mr. Mark Smith
Dick Dashall......Mr. Charles Fisher
Capt. Faulkner......Mr. Norton
M'Queery, a lawyer......Mr. Young
Butts......Mr. Browne
Clementina Allspice......Mrs. Hoey
Julia Faulkner......Miss Henriques
Lady Sorrel......Mrs. John Sefton
MONDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW, (first time here.)
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
In rehearsal, THE JEALOUS WIFE,
and
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 22.
MRS. JOHN WOOD   MR. J. COLLINS.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs, Mr. J. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER....with songs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
TEDDY THE TYLER.
Teddy......Mr. J. COLLINS
With the songs of "The Low-Back'd Car," "The Sprig of Shillalagh," with a new version on the Irish Brigade, and "Paddy McGee."

MARY PROVOST THEATRE.
(Late Wallack's.) No. 485 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.
J. WILKES BOOTH.
Shakespeare's great Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard......MR. J. WILKES BOOTH.
Box Book now open.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MATINEE THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGES
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

LAST CHANCE.—TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.—Closing of the great Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. In order to afford space for the next annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the entire collection of the great Dusseldorf paintings will be withdrawn from exhibition after Saturday, March 22, up to which date they will remain on view, day and evening, affording all the last opportunity to see them. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

RICHARD O'GORMAN
Will deliver his celebrated Lecture on
OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
Before the Catholic Library Association,
At Irving Hall,
On MONDAY, March 24.
Tickets, 25 cents. To be had at all the bookstores, of the Sextons of the Catholic churches, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HOOK, SKINNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by J. D. W. HOOK, at No. 52 Walker-st., who is authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.
JOHN D. W. HOOK,
SAMUEL S. SKINNER,
WILLIAM B. HOOK,
ROBERT W. STAMPER.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BAILEY & HUNTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDMUND B. BAILEY,
MARCH 20, 1862. JAMES H. HUNTING.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, March 22, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY!
TWO [illegible] PERFORMANCES [illegible] in the AFTERNOON, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Which has been [illegible] and been universally [illegible] ing and
FASCINATING DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
offered to our citizens [illegible]
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
to witness it, and return [illegible] time they will see
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE $30,000 NUTT,
the merest atom of humanity living, hear him sing his patriotic and comic songs, see him dance the [illegible] and "Sailor's Hornpipe," and give the [illegible]
They will also see
THE LIVING HIPPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile, in Egypt, the Behemoth of the Scriptures.
THE LIVING WHALE, SEA LION, BEAR [illegible] SON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, SEAL, AQUARIA, with thousands of Living Fish, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly......Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady......Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy......Mr. Waller

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 10.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?" —Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.
FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Young ladies will here find superior advantages for learning, comfort and health. Eighty-five miles by rail from New-York. Summer session commences April 16 and continues twenty weeks. For circulars address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

BOARDING SEMINARY.—SPRING TERM of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 27. $36 for [illegible] weeks. Teacher accompanies students from New-York. Can be seen at Howard Hotel from 1 to 4 P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 25 and 26, or address
Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. Spring Term opens March 28. For particulars, call on Prof. T. R. WHITE, A. B., No. 10 Neilson-place, near 8th-st.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—SIX PUPILS FROM THE FIRST-class families, for vacancies in a superior institution, where they can be prepared for business, college or military life. Terms suited to the times. Circulars and information at American School Institute, No. 596 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, [illegible] tors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all [illegible] for business or College.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPALS, ASSISTANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS, [illegible] SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES AND FAMILIES, in all parts of the country. For explanatory Educational Circulars, address (with stamp) "National Teachers' Institute," No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Every TEACHER, SCHOOL TRUSTEE, PARENT and PUPIL is interested.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL educated, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, desires a situation as governess in a respectable private family. In addition to the French and Spanish languages, she is qualified to teach the usual English branches and the rudiments of music. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, WISHES an engagement in a school or family, to teach English, French and music, or can superintend a household, and take charge of a family of children; or as companion or housekeeper; unexceptionable references. Address E. O. H., No. 206 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITuation as daily governess, where she can instruct children in the English branches and music. Having a moderate income, she would render her services for a small compensation. References given and required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SCHOOL OR family, by a lady who has recently filled with success the position of Assistant Principal in a large, English and French school, where the latter language only was spoken. The highest references given. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTable College, to teach two or three hours a day in a boys' select school. Compensation, board (with room and gas) in the family of the Principal. Address for three days, GRADUATE, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, giving real name and references.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING wishes to take three or four children to board and educate. Particular attention paid to their health. Address EDUCATION, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady wishes a situation as visiting governess. Music lessons $6 a quarter. High references. Address TEACHER, No. 436 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A good home, as compensation for lessons in French and on the Piano-forte. Address A. B., Box No. 3,113 Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF French and the piano, wishes for a situation in a school or private family. Address H. W., Box No. 2,310 Post-office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

WM. WIESE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, CONtinues to give instruction in singing, piano, violin and flute, at his residence, No. 161 West 19th-st., or that of his pupils. Lessons given to gentlemen after business hours, if desired.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.,
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 122 Greenwich st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

THE STRUGGLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

[*Continued from First Page.*]

The mortar practice to-day has been lively, but at the present long range very uncertain. It may take days to put the fleet in the most effective position.

I regret to hear that Commodore Foote has just received the distressing intelligence of the death of his son. He seems to suffer most deeply from it.

SUNDAY'S ATTACK AND BOMBARDMENT.

From the Missouri Democrat.

Mr. Van Duzer, connected with the telegraph lines, left the flotilla on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and gives us an account of the proceedings of Sunday. The *Benton*, flagship, dropped down from her moorings in the morning and fired a few shots, eliciting no reply from the batteries. Soon a large white flag was exhibited from the upper battery on the shore, which was waved energetically, and the firing from the *Benton* suspended. Lieut. Bishop, in one of the tugs, approached the battery to inquire what was meant. He was coolly informed they were *signalling their batteries!*

The firing was resumed from the two stern guns of the *Benton*, and about 10 o'clock commenced also by eight mortar boats, and continued steadily through the day with some effect. The *Benton* fired forty-one shell wet, so as to have the force of solid projectiles, and the mortars discharged about 250 shells during the day.

The shortest range was upward of two miles from the shore batteries, which replied ineffectually, not a shot reaching the *Benton* or boats.

There are ten guns mounted on the Island, and the dry-dock craft *Grampus* lies on the north side, mounting sixteen guns, but the *Benton* and mortar-boats were out of range of all these.

There are upon the shore five batteries, the lower one of which is nearly opposite the head of the Island. The upper one, which is near the water, mounts six 32-pounders, smooth, and one old 42, rifled. The next below, which is also near the water, mounts the three guns. Three others are upon the bluffs, along curve of the Tennessee shore, extending toward the Island. In the rear of the batteries are encampments, presenting a considerable extent of line, but apparently not deep in breadth. The rebels were repeatedly driven out of the two upper batteries, but returned to their guns. The ground is such that a landing is difficult, if not impossible, on account of the swamps. At about 6 o'clock, the *Benton* and mortar-boats returned to their mooring, a mile and a half up the river.

The works on the Island are of little account, the most important being those upon the Tennessee shore.

Several rebel transports were lying behind the island —the *Ohio Belle, Mars, Yazoo, Gros Tete.* The *Red Rover* was sunk by the rebels near the Missouri shore and opposite the head of the island.

Mr. Van Duzer thinks the rebels were evacuating their positions as fast as possible during the whole day. From a point on the Tennessee shore, opposite the island, there is a good road direct across the neck of land in the lower bend of the river, striking the Mississippi at Merriweather's, some ten miles below Point Pleasant. Transports from below could receive the fugitives here and take them to Randolph and Memphis. It is probable that more of them will make their escape by this route.

Commodore Foote intended to resume the attack on Monday morning, at shorter range.

A daring reconnoissance was made on Saturday night in a cutter by a party, of whom Mr. Van Duzer was one. They dropped down the stream, and ran along under the very muzzles of the water batteries—so near that they could see and count the guns and embrasures of those of the three on the bluff; thence across down the river in the main channel on the north side the island to a point some distance below; thence through a bayou which runs across the isthmus, and back to the flotilla. This adventure was a most daring one, and the information gained very important. The upper battery is said to be nearly below the crossing of the Tennessee State line. The attacking vessels lay in the waters of Kentucky and Missouri, firing across the boundary into the hostile batteries in Tennessee.

Mr. Van Duzer states that the range of the rifled guns was fully equal to what has been represented. The mortarboats, after repeated trials and adjustments of charge and fuse, got so as to drop their shells, with as much precision as could be expected, into the rebel works.

JEFF. THOMPSON AGAIN.

The Marauding Chief at Cape Girardeau—Some of His Men Killed.

Chicago, Friday, March 21.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cairo, 20th, says that a report was received this morning from Sykeston that Jeff. Thompson had landed at Cape Giraudeau, and was pressing men and horses into the rebel service. A skirmish had taken place between the Union forces and his advance. Three of the enemy were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent there.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Severe Northeast Storm and Damage to Shipping—Position of the Monitor, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, March 20, }
Via Baltimore, Friday, March 21. }

All is quiet here.

A severe northeast storm has been prevailing for the last two days.

Several small vessels have dragged their anchors and gone ashore, but will be got off without difficulty.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the *Merrimac.*

The *Monitor* occupies her usual position above the fleet. She has received some alterations and additions that will materially add to her impregnability.

The telegraph cable has been partially underrun, but the bad weather has put a stop to operations.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Sickness Among the Allied Forces at Vera Cruz—Rebel Vessels at Havana, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

We have dates from Vera Cruz up to the 7th inst., brought by the *Blascode Garay*, a Spanish steamer-of-war, and in which came 143 sick soldiers. Little of interest has transpired there since our last dates, of the 4th. Brig.-Gen. Lorencez arrived on the 5th inst., in the *Forfait*, but as yet the French reinforcements had not.

The English are all, save one hundred, "who remain to defend the British flag," embarked, and ready to start for England, *via* Havana and Bermuda. They have sold the mules, harness, &c., taken from this port by the *Barracouta*, for their use, to the French.

A false rumor was started in Vera Cruz that Marquez had given battle to Gen. Cuillas, (of Juarez's army,) and defeated him. Marquez and Cobos still hold the road to Mexico. Sickness still continues in Vera Cruz, principally among the Spanish troops Gen. Prim and body guard left for Orizaba on the 4th.

The Confederate sloop *Octavia*, which arrived here from Pensacola on the 3d, left for Nassau on the 12th. She is of fifteen tons burden, and brought twenty-five bales of cotton. She helps, with the *South Republic*, of fourteen tons, &c., to make the 500 that have run the blockade, we have heard of in the English Parliament. The steamer *Black Joker* (*alias Vanderbilt*) left the same day for Matamoras, with the English flag flying. Also sailed the same day, the steamer *Fox*, (*alias Col. Whitmore.*) She, too, has been whitewashed, and flaunts the British colors. The English Consul here is making a fortune by changing the flags of rebel vessels to that of England, usually with the same Captains and crew that brought them in, merely to have an (English) man of straw to appear as owner.

Freights are looking up, and American vessels are more freely taken than last month.

My next will be per *Columbia*, which leaves on the 22d.

Rarey is creating an immense excitement. The Captain-General and, therefore, all the "big bugs," have taken great interest in him, and have done all in their power to aid him.

The *Pajaro del Oceano* came in from Venezuela yesterday. There have been battles in Ocumare, Aragua de Barcelona, Guachavacas and Villa del Cura, all gained by the Government troops. Felipe Dias had been killed, and Matias Alparo and Rufo Rojas. All the rebels have been taken prisoners.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Caracas on the 20th.

The French war steamer *Montezuma* has arrived here from Vera Cruz. She left on the 8th, but brings no news.

This morning the *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. Winslow, 8 guns, arrived here. She left Key West last night. There is no news. All was well.

Western Fruits.—The largest and best strawberries in this market last season were, strange to say, brought from Pittsburgh, Penn. They were from the great fruit farm of the eminent amateur horticulturist, Rev. J. Knox, who had over fifty acres planted in strawberries. Their size can be judged from the cut in our advertising columns; their taste can be imagined. He offers to furnish plants from his stock to those who have not had time, by a life's devotion, to bring their own stock to such perfection.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Temperance Question Considered—The Proposed Prohibitory Amendment of the Constitution—The Discussion of the Public Defence Bill—The Adoption of Mr. Raymond's Proposition—Labors of the Grinding Committees, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, March 21.

To-day has been devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Temperance question. It was made the special order for 12 o'clock, but was postponed for the purpose of receiving reports. Among the reports submitted was one by Mr. Redington, on behalf of the majority of the Select Committee on the Temperance question, and another by Mr. Root, of Oswego, for the minority. The majority reports in favor of amending the Constitution, by inserting a positive prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Mr. Root reports against this. He declines to discuss the general subject, or to enter upon any inquiry into the policy or impolicy of prohibition. He rests his objection mainly on the point that, if the sale of liquor is to be prohibited it should be by *legislative enactment*, which can be amended or repealed as experience may show to be necessary, and not by a Constitutional prohibition, which must remain untouched, no matter what its practical operation may prove to be. Inasmuch, moreover, as we shall soon have a State Convention to revise the whole Constitution the report of the minority of the Committee recommends that partial amendments be postponed until that time. It also announces the plea that this only refers the question to the people, by showing that each member votes for or against the proposed amendment, upon his own responsibility, and according to the convictions of his own judgment.

The subject has been discussed by several members, but without adding anything new to the public information upon it. Mr. Tracey, of Tioga County, offered as a substitute for the resolution a bill directing a vote to be taken next Fall upon the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention in 1863. No vote has been taken upon the question up to the time of writing.

Last evening the Public Defence bill was again discussed. Mr. Raymond had proposed to make an immediate appropriation of $300,000, to aid in defending New-York harbor against a possible visit from some iron-clad rebel vessel, and to take this point out of the general bill. His reasons for this proposal were mainly that there was immediate danger to New-York, calling for immediate action, while the dangers, against which the general bill was to provide, were at least remote and not requiring any great haste. His proposition was resisted with great tenacity and vigor by the friends of the original bill, led by Messrs. Alvord, Stetson and Pierce, who urged that it would deprive the general bill of support needed for its passage. The debate was protracted, vigorous, and at times verging on acrimony. But it terminated in the adoption, at a late hour at night, of Mr. Raymond's proposition by the very decisive vote of 61 to 16. The bill will be sent to the Senate as soon as possible, and probably passed at once. New-York, therefore, may expect immediate aid to this extent in defending herself against the *Merrimac.*

It may enlighten the people of New-York a little as to the degree of intelligence and sagacity brought to the protection of their interests by their members of the Legislature, to learn that all the Democratic members from the City, except Mr. Phelps, who labored earnestly for the bill, and Mr. Coddington, who was absent, *voted against the proposition.*

The general impression was, that as New-York was now provided for, the general bill stood no chance of passing. In this, however, I do not fully concur. It is quite certain that the original bill reported by the Committee on Militia cannot pass; but the chances of Mr. Alvord's substitute, which places the whole matter in the hands of the General Government, are somewhat better. I think it more probable that a bill offered by Mr. Snyder, of Lewis County, which simply tenders the General Government a loan of $3,000,000, if needed, to aid in providing for the defence of New-York, will pass the Assembly. The Senate, however, I do not think will pass any bill on the subject, except, perhaps, that which refers to New-York.

The Select Committee of Nine is actively at work, and reports every day a great number of bills for the action of the House. They work, however, with great care, and enjoy the entire confidence of the House. The question begins to be discussed whether it will not be necessary to give the *majority* of the House control of its business, instead of requiring a vote of *two-thirds* to take up any bill out of its order. There are eight or ten bills of great public interest and importance which must be discussed and acted on. But such bills always have enemies, and their favorite way of defeating them is by *blocking action*, and not by fair and open argument. A large portion of the talent and parliamentary ability of the New-York delegation takes this direction; and a very few men have it in their power, under the existing rules, to prevent the Legislature from taking any action whatever upon some of the most important subjects that can come before them.

No bill has yet been prepared by the Committee on Cities, to amend the charter of New-York. The general feeling seems to be against any very marked or important changes. I do not think anything will be done to confer greater power and patronage in the hands of the Mayor. Whatever is done will be in the way of reducing salaries, cutting down inordinate and extravagant fees, and abolishing useless offices.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, March 21.

The Grinding Committee reported complete several bills.

The bill to incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad was reported favorably.

Mr. Ganson made a majority report to amend the law relative to the pay of Judges of other Districts holding Court in New-York.

The bill to create the office of Receiver-General was reported favorably.

The bill to incorporate the Methodist Missionary Association was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Home was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the New-York District Court act was reported favorably.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to authorize Brooklyn to raise over $100,000 for volunteer purposes.

On his motion unanimous consent was given, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tobey in the Chair, the bill to provide means for paying off the Canal indebtedness for its enlargement, and to increase the sinking fund therefor by providing a five-eighth mill tax.

On motion of Mr. Folger, an amendment was adopted, to pay six per cent. interest on all unpaid canal awards and Commissioner's drafts.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the Church Property act of 1855 was passed by, Ayes 19, Noes 3.

Nays—Messrs. Cook, Willard and Little.

The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to prescribe the crime of murder, was passed by Ayes 18, Noes 5.

The following bills were also passed:

To exempt the Vassar Female College from taxation.

To improve the Central Park.

To regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

To amend the law for the proof of wills. Recess till 7 P. M.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, and went into Committee of the Whole and considered the bill for compensating owners of wild lands for improvements made on them. It was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, March 21.

Petitions were presented in favor of the Broadway Railroad.

The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills complete.

Mr. Stetson reported against the bill to amend the act for the formation of Manufacturing and Mechanical Associations. Agreed to.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To regulate the fees of Associate Justices in criminal and bastardy cases.

To amend the law for the organization and regulation of the Telegraph Companies.

To extend Oak, Leonard and Eckford streets, and close Dobbin-street, Brooklyn.

To open Franklin-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Coddington reported a bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the City of New-York, which were issued for the payment of the expenses of the volunteers.

Also, a bill to reduce taxation in New-York.

Mr. Coddington also reported the New-York Court-house bill. It authorizes the Supervisors of New-York, with the advice of the Common Council and by an ordinance of the Common Council of New-York, to raise a million of dollars for a public Court-house by stock, the Comptroller not to sell the stock below par. It also authorizes a tax after 1875 to pay off the stock, and the Court-house Commissioners of 1858 to appoint a Treasurer from their own number.

Mr. Alvord reported favorably the Senate bill relating to dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. Maddox reported complete the bill to amend the Brooklyn City Charter.

Mr. Darcy asked consent that the bill be now passed.

Mr. McMullen advocated the motion.

The motion was carried and the bill passed.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Treasury of Albany County; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Institute; authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money to pay certain railroad bonds; to close certain streets in Brooklyn.

Messrs. Kenney and Root, the majority of the Special Committee on Excise and Prohibition, reported against a prohibitory constitutional amendment.

Mr. Redington made a minority written report in favor of the same.

The House then took up the constitutional amendment for the prohibition of intoxicating drinks in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scholefield in the Chair.

Mr. Redington spoke in favor of the amendment.

The discussion prohibitory of the constitutional amendment was continued throughout the day without adjournment. Messrs. Redington, Pryne, Ackley and Cowles spoke in favor of the prohibition, and Mr. Phelps argued against the resolution. He believed the theory of preventing the use of intoxicating liquors by legislative enactment a delusion. It had been tried in different countries, and always failed. He was opposed as much as any man could be to the abuse of liquor, and would favor any bill to punish drunkenness, but he questioned the constitutionality of any act which would prevent a citizen of the United States, who had imported liquor and paid the duties, disposing of it where he pleased in the United States.

Mr. Tallmin, of Westchester, also spoke strongly against the resolutions. He reviewed the progress of the prohibitory crusade in the several States where such legislation was attempted, in order to show that sumptuary laws had never been beneficial or effective. He argued against the attempts of fanatics to coerce men into compliance with their views of propriety and morality, and made a strong argument against the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Alvord spoke forcibly against coercive legislation, taking the ground that moral suasion was effecting a great and beneficent reform, until the doctrine of legislative prohibition stepped in and crippled and disabled the work.

Mr. Tracey offered a substitute, submitting to the people of the State at the next general election the question for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, when this and all the other amendments can be acted on together.

Mr. Pierce argued against the resolutions, and took the ground that the proposed substitute of Mr. Tracey was out of order. The Constitution provides that the proposed amendment shall be referred to this Legislature, and it is not in order to evade it by introducing the substitute. It was not a German subject. He denounced the substitute as a dodge to allow timid members to escape a direct vote on the resolutions.

Mr. Raymond held that Mr. Tracey's substitute was in order, and spoke briefly in its favor.

Mr. Alvord also maintained that the substitute was in order.

Messrs. Stetson, Pryne and Seymour contended that the substitute was not in order. The Chair (Mr. Scholefield) decided that the substitute was in order.

Mr. Seymour appealed from the decision. The appeal was debated by Messrs. Pryne, Seymour, Stetson and Raymond, when the House refused to sustain the decision of the Chair, 36 to 60.

Mr. Raymond had voted some years ago for a prohibitory law. The Courts had decided it to be unconstitutional. This proposition was not to insert into the Constitution the clause authorizing the Legislature to pass laws subject to prohibition, but proposed engrafting the prohibitory clause in the Constitution itself. To this he was opposed. He was in favor of giving the Legislature constitutional power to pass laws of prohibition. Then the subject which is yet an experiment, can be tested and if found to work well, can be retained or amended or repealed as appears desirable. He thought the General Constitutional Convention the best method of considering all these subjects; but this had been decided by the Committee to be out order at this time. It had been said by the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Pryne,) that those who voted against these resolutions refused to submit them to a vote of the people. This was not so. The House, by the constitutional provision, is to vote on the adoption of the resolutions themselves on their merits, and the Constitution provides, if the Legislature pass resolutions, for their submission to the people. He should vote against the resolutions on these considerations.

After further debate, Mr. Pierce moved to report progress. Agreed to.

Mr. Pryne moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, by refusing leave to the Committee to sit again on the subject of the prohibitory resolution, and that the same be adopted. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, when the resolution was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ackley, Allen, Anthony, Barry, Beadle, Bowen, Brand, Bryan, Burr, Case, Cowels, Crittenden, E. Davis, J. C. Davis, Gere, Halsey, P. E. Havens, Hazleton, Lake, Leveridge, Luddington, Maxan, Moore, Niher, Pearce, Pickett, Peck, Pryne, Redington, Scholefield, Skinner, Snyder, Sweet, Taylor, Townsley, D. Waterbury, Wells, Wilbew—38.

Noes—Messrs. Alvord, Alley, Avery, Banks, Bartlett, Benedict, Bookstaver, Bowe, Bush, Callahan, Childs, Church, Coddington, Cory, A. J. Cornell, Darcy, Darrow, Dewey, Doyle, Ely, Fisher, Fletcher, Fulton, Goslyn, Gray, Green, Hall, Halsted, Haring, J. S. Havens, Houghton, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Kerny, Lawlor, Leamy, Loutrel, McCabe, McLeod, McMullen, Maddox, Masch, Murphy, Newkirk, O'Brien, Olvany, Penfield, Phelps, Pierce, Parker, Pringle, Provost, Purdy, Reed, Rood, Saxe, Schermerhorn, Searles, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith, Speaker, Stetson, Tallman, Ten Broeck, Tracey, Trimmer, Van Etten, Van Vliet, Ward, S. Waterbury, Westbrook—73.

Mr. McMillen moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Burr moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—and the motion to reconsider was lost, and at 6:30 the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose as stated in the call, "of considering the subject of the more effectual defence of the harbor of the City."

The roll having been called, Alderman Boole introduced the business of the meeting by offering the following resolutions and accompanying ordinance:

Whereas, In view of recent occurrences which have transpired, it may be said, in our immediate vicinity, the belief in the inviolability of our City from attack by our enemies from the sea has been seriously undermined, and the opinion is now almost universal that mail or iron-clad vessels of war, impervious to the assaults of our land fortifications, could almost with impunity visit and destroy this the great commercial metropolis and emporium of the Western Hemisphere; and,

Whereas, It is universally conceded by every well-informed citizen in our City, and by every person interested in its future prosperity and greatness, that at any sacrifice, and at every hazard, the defences of the approaches to its environs, both by way of the Narrows or by Long Island Sound, should be so efficiently protected as to allay even the shadow of a doubt as to their impregnability, and immediate steps should be taken to obliterate the feeling of insecurity now experienced by our merchants and other citizens directly concerned in the proper protection of the immense interests in this City; and,

Whereas, It is peculiarly the province of the Common Council of this City—the immediate representatives of all classes of its citizens, and the custodian of its varied and important interests—to take the initiative in a subject of such vital importance to the well-being and security of the trusts confided to their care, including in this instance the protection of the lives and property of their constituents, in devising the means necessary to secure the object sought to be obtained; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the following ordinance, providing for the creation of a fund to be called the "Harbor Defence Fund of the City of New-York," and the issuing of bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York therefor, be and the same is hereby adopted:

An Ordinance making an Appropriation in aid of the Defence of the Harbor of the City of New-York, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of providing for the more efficient defence of the Harbor of the City of New-York against the attacks of its enemies by sea, particularly with reference to providing the more effectual means of guarding the approaches to said City against the entrance of mail or iron-clad vessels of war.

Sec. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers, to be approved by a Commission, consisting of two members of the Common Council, to be appointed respectively by the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, who shall act in connection with the following-named citizens, viz.: who are hereby fully authorized and empowered to act for and in behalf of the Corporation of the City New-York, in devising and conducting, to a successful result the object enumerated and set forth in section 1 of this ordinance. All vouchers for the expenditure of money, as aforesaid, shall be certified in meeting of said Commissioners by its President and Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue Bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Harbor Defence Bonds of the City of New-York," and bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum.

Sec. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 5. In the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing its expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

On motion, the ordinance was laid over for consideration at the next meeting on Monday.

Alderman Froment then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a Special Committee, to consist of three members of this Board, be appointed for the purpose of conferring with His Honor the Mayor, associate or private incorporations, now engaged in the consideration of the subject of the more effectual protection of the harbor of this City against attack by an enemy from sea, with instructions that such Committee report at the next meeting of this Board the result of such conference, with their opinions as to the advisability or actual necessity of taking such action by the Common Council as is contemplated by the passage of the "ordinance creating a fund for the more effectual defence of the harbor, and issuing the bonds of the Corporation therefor," or any other action of a similar character.

The President appointed Aldermen Froment, Allen and Boole the Special Committee, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Ninth Ward Homicide.

VERDICT OF THE JURY—OFFICER CONRADY DISCHARGED.

The investigation as to the circumstances attending the death of Paul O'Neil, shot on Tuesday morning last by Officer Conrady, of the Ninth Precinct, was continued yesterday before Coroner Hegeman:

Catherine O'Neil, sworn—Is the wife of deceased, and reside in Spencer-street, near Myrtle-avenue; was in my home Monday night; saw my husband at seven o'clock, half-past nine, and again at eleven, at his store; at seven and a half my husband was talking to his brother; at nine I asked him to tap a barrel of ale; at eleven I asked him to go home; John Ross was there smoking; told him Mrs. Ross objected to her husband drinking in the store, and asked her (Mrs. O'Neil) to forbid him; my husband said he wouldn't; Ross came in on St. Patrick's night with a man named Mallen; Mallen asked what business it was of mine, and my husband told me to go out; he put me out on Spencer-street; went home; saw my husband in twenty minutes with Mr. McDonnell going towards Myrtle-avenue, as I supposed for a stew; saw both go back to the store, and didn't see my husband again until about a quarter to twenty minutes of three o'clock; then he, Margaret Devlin, his sister and John McDonnell came in together; my husband gave me a push or slight mark or scratch on the chin; I went under the bed; there was nothing more said or done, no halloing for watch or murder until I saw Mr. Conrady standing by the bed-post, and Conrady asked, "What is the matter, Paul?" My husband said, "Who sent for you?" Heard no reply. I retreated to the hall. They were in the bed-room. The last I saw of my husband he was striking him with the club; my husband said "Don't drag me, I've got my good coat on." He took his coat off and left it on the lounge, and went with Mr. Conrady in his jacket that he walked in; saw Conrady draw his club, push Paul away and strike him. Mrs. Devlin tried to wrest the club from Conrady, saying, "Don't kill him, all damages will be paid for in the morning." There was no noise that anyone could hear outside the house; my husband was not under the influence of liquor; told Conrady I wished to get out, and Conrady told me to go; I saw all this from a closet, where I hid myself; my husband was not insolent to Conrady, he said nothing more than the words I tell you; my husband, when he came in, struck me without any notice; when he put me out of the store he did it gently; I did not scold him, but I did the other man who said it was none of my business; I distinctly saw Conrady striking my husband with his club; my husband had hold of him; "Wait," said I to Conrady, "till I get my petticoat, and I will go with him;" Conrady said, "I'll take care of him;" I know nothing further; when my husband struck me I said: "Oh Paul, dear, don't you know its me."

Margaret Devlin sworn—I reside in Walworth-street, between Myrtle and Park avenues; knew Paul O'Neil; he was my brother; saw him on Monday night, with John McDonnell, at my house, about two o'clock; my husband let them in; he staid a few minutes, and said he'd go home; went with my brother to his house, and my brother came back again, as he didn't get in; he sat down a couple of minutes, and said he would go home again; I said, "Don't go; perhaps your wife ain't in;" he said he had been up to her father's, and she was not there, and must be in her own house; McDonnell, he, and I went to his house, knocked a couple of times, and called her; she then got up and let him in; Paul said, "Where were you, Catherine?" he was a little excited; she said "Lying on the lounge;" she ran into the room and witness and deceased followed her; she went under the bed and I held him; this was in the bedroom; McDonnel was in the kitchen; saw Conrady standing at the door; deceased asked "What brought you here?" Conrady said "Some noise;" Paul said "Go out;" Conrady said "I'll take you;" Paul said "For what?" Conrady took hold of him and took him out; Paul had a hand on Conrady's shoulder, and Conrady pulled him out; Mrs. O'Neil went out of the room, and was standing at the head of the bed when Conrady came in; a few yards from the stoop, at the first lamp, Conrady drew his club and struck Paul; he blinded him so much he couldn't see any more; I tried to take hold of the club, but Conrady wrung it out of my hands; told Conrady not to club him any more, if there was any harm done her I would pay it to-morrow; Conrady said, "I'll shoot him;" I said let him come into the drug-store until his wounds are dressed, or he'll bleed to death; my brother was so beaten with the club that he dropped on his knees; Conrady was lying on to him when on his knees; that is the last I saw of my brother alive; this was coming up Myrtle-avenue toward Bedford; McDonnell was present; McLoughlin, a policeman, asked was I his wife; I said "No;" he said he's going along nicely, don't you go after him;" heard no more until I heard he had shot him; Paul said to his wife when he came in, "Kate, where were you;" she said "in the house;" he asked, "Why didn't you let me in?" she said she was asleep; I held my arms round him because he ran into the room; Paul had a little liquor on him; he said nothing more to his wife than what I have stated; I did not know what he ran into the bedroom for; said I, "What's the matter?" Mrs. O'Neil was not under the bed when Conrady came in; Paul put his hand lightly on Conrady's shoulder and asked what brought him in; Conrady said he heard a noise; my brother ordered him out; Paul said he had done nothing that he should be taken out of his house; Conrady took him by the arm and brought him along; he did not strike Conrady; at the lamp-post Conrady struck him; my brother refused to go when Conrady struck him; he struck him once at the lamp-post, and kept striking him all the way along; my brother said he'd go if he wouldn't strike him; John McDonnell was with me all the time.

To Jurors—Don't think there was noise enough to attract the notice of the policeman; the door was open, and so were the windows; Mrs. O'Niel made no noise, nor were there any cries; was in the room about three minutes altogether; McDonnell was standing in the kitchen; the lamp-post is in front of the house; there were shades on the windows; heard no cry for the police; did not see O'Niel strike the officer, or hear the officer rap for assistance, but heard the raps upon O'Niel's head.

Dr. George B. Woodruff, sworn.—This witness was called in to attend O'Niel at the station-house, but he was then dead. He described the appearance of deceased at that time; there was a wound on his head, and blood upon his face. Conrady made a statement to me that deceased had resisted and made an assault upon him, and then commenced running; that he told him he'd shoot if he did not stop; he did not stop, and he fired three or four shots; witness found four barrels discharged; Conrady appeared to be sorry, but not excited; Conrady had the mark of a blow above the eye.

Several witnesses were here placed upon the stand who knew nothing about the case.

James Galvin saw the officer, with deceased in charge, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Spencer-street; O'Neil hung back, and witness tried to coax him along; witness saw no striking, but heard the officer give the alarm-rap for assistance.

Rose Lynch was the next witness. She heard Mrs. O'Neil scream, and saw the clubbing; she screamed as if in fear; there was a noise in Paul's house for a few minutes.

Coroner Hegeman, in summing up the case, said that one of the witnesses examined on the first day of the inquest had sworn that when Officer McLoughlin came up, in answer to his call, Conrady asked him to find the chain of his seal, and that then the deceased said Conrady had the chain in his pocket. He said that it was his duty to say that he found the chain in O'Neil's pocket after he was dead.

The jury retired, and after consulting for about three hours, rendered a verdict that Paul O'Neil died from a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of Officer Conrads, while in the discharge of his duty.

The prisoner was then discharged.

Brooklyn Artists' Reception.

The Artists' Reception in Brooklyn on Wednesday night was brilliantly successful. Everything was as it should be. The entire Academy was thrown open to the wandering guests, the full blaze of illumination was turned on, the choice spirits of the Philharmonic Orchestra played harmoniously, and every possible adjunct was provided that could secure comfort or produce pleasure.

The pictures hung in the concert hall, a very beautifully proportioned room, admirably calculated for such a purpose. The catalogue mentions the names of one hundred and seventy-six specimens of art, many of them from the pencils of our best artists, some of whom, though popularly recognized as New-Yorkers, live in and hail from the City of Churches.

Coleman, Carpenter, Gignoux, Stone, Pope, Leutze, Durand, Rogers, (the sculptor,) Kensett, Brown, Sountag, Huntington, Cropsey, Hart, Williamson, White, Casilear, Shattuck, and others as well known, with many others less known, contributed to a greater or less extent, and made up a collection deserving of a more extended and detailed notice than we can give.

The assemblage was very gay, including the familiar faces of the Opera-house, Philharmonic and Church *habitués*, as well as a large number of New-Yorkers, who availed themselves of the occasion to see the pictures, the Academy, and the people of their sister city.

The reception was not closed until a late hour, and the exhibition has since that time remained open, at a nominal charge, for the benefit of those who were not so fortunate as to be members or guests of the Association on that occasion.

Policy Shops.—A posse of the Second Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant Craft, made a descent yesterday morning upon the policy shops, and arrested the proprietors. One was in Tillary-street, one at the corner of Main and Front streets, and the other was at No. 1 Navy-street.

Speech of the Governor-General of Canada.

Montreal, Friday, March 21.

The Governor-General delivered his speech this afternoon. He pays a high eulogium to Prince Albert. He refers to the Queen's special notice of the recent xepression of Canadian loyalty, congratulates the country on the abundant harvest and satisfactory condition of trade, notwithstanding the partial derangement by the civil war now unhappily raging in the United States. He submits the paper by which France confers the same privilege on Canadian as on British ships. He states that no answer has been received from the British Government in regard to the construction of the Halifax Railway. He intimates that the British Government intend introducing a measure for abolishing the power of Superior Courts in England to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in the Colonies. He announces that the bankrupt law and other measures will be introduced. He says England will not object to free commercial intercourse between the British Provinces of North America, and that a commission for reorganizing and making effective the military force was issued during the recess, and recommends to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the measure which will be introduced on the subject.

The infelicity of literary marriages is proverbial. Even the shrewd and sensible Fanny Fern has been unable to evade the inexorable law, for we regret to hear that she has felt obliged to separate from her husband, Mr. James F. Parton, whom she charges with inflicting upon her violent personal usage.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds—the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, Attention.—We respectfully invite you to try Pyles' O. K. Soap; we know it will save your money, because it wears much longer than common Soaps. Try it, and you'll be satisfied. Sold by grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum will be crowded to-day by children who are out of school, and by ladies and families, to witness that beautiful play and see Commodore Nutt, the hippopotamus, &c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Mme. J. Lay, Miss B. Luna, Miss C. Convers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rey, Mrs. W. Hustace and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Treadwell, Mrs. R. Whiting and son, Rev. Dr. Guion lady and sister, Mr. and Mrs. V. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pierson, Miss Moore, Miss C. Saunders, Mrs. E. S. Martin, Mrs. Burton and child, Messrs. J. Makin, A. Harrison, J. Bornsniville, A. Lion, A. Lermotte, W. D. Walker, M. Jacobs, S. Kilchemann, J. Richards, F. S. Pantopa, J. A. Garcia and 2 friends, W. Grove, S. M. Karlapezo, D. Cortinos, J. Toca, W. W. Ayres, A. Baez, H. Blow, D. Levy, R. Bascones, R. Sieg, J. Stuart, D. P. Smith, — Bartello, — Schulker and boy, — Noad, H. M. Harding, Wm. Glapey, J. Millar, J. H. Baker, E. Chase, C. J. Nesbitt, A. Anderson, G. C. Barnet, D. Carroll, S. Clark. Total, 62.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 6 00 | Sun sets... 6 14 | Moon rises... 12 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 51 | Gov. Island. 1 40 | Hell Gate.... 3 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship Ocean, (Brem.,) Kloepper, Bristol, Eng., Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Brigs Cypress, (Br.,) McCullough, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Urania, (Br.,) Warren, Cienfuegos, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners George Hoffman, Jones, Bristol, L. Kenny; St. George, (Br.,) Penniston, Ponce, P. R., Daniel Trowbridge.

Barge Judge Runyon, Hubbard, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Baltic, Comstock, from a cruise in search of the disabled U. S. ship Vermont. Saw a number of pieces of wrecks, spars, &c., during the cruise.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Clark, Glasgow Feb. 27, and Portland March 20, with mdse. and 12 passengers to F. McDonald. In lat. 46, lon. 49 45, saw large quantities of field ice and icebergs; in lat. 44 20, lon. 51 18, saw several icebergs south of us.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana March 15, and Nassau, N. P., 17th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre Feb. 12, with mdse. and 64 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy weather most of the passage. Feb. 15, passed ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Harding, from Havre Feb. 11 for New-York. Feb. 26, lat. 48 56, lon. 27 51, was in co. with ship Francis B. Cutting, Malony, from Liverpool Feb. 13 for New-York. Feb. 27, while stowing the jib, Lewis Cavanage, seaman, fell overboard, and was lost. March 11, lat. 41 15, lon. 58 16, saw steamship Etna, bound E.; same date, saw a vessel to windward, apparently disabled; tacked ship and stood towards her; upon getting near found her to be the bark Soubander, of Dublin, abandoned, (undoubtedly the bark Sourander, Capt. Taylor, sld. from Boston March 2 for Liverpool;) did not board her. March 17, off George's Shoals, saw ship Susan Fearing, of Boston, Newcomb, from London Feb. 15 for New-York; same day exchanged signals with ship Duchesse de Brabant, bound W.

Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London Feb. 5, and the Downs 7th, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Had light S. S. E. winds up to the 15th, after which heavy gales from N. N. W. to S. W.; split sails, &c. 20th, saw the wreck of an English bark, with colors in topmast rigging; it being dark laid by all night, but could not see or find her in the morning. Feb. 25, saw a disabled vessel, with colors union down; bore away for her, when it proved to be ship Judah Truro, of Portsmouth, dismasted, bowsprit gone, and in a sinking condition; it blowing heavy from N. N. E., could not board her; laid by all night; on the 26th, took the captain, crew and 7 passengers from the wreck, and brought them to this port. March 4, lat. 44 30, lon. 35, passed several icebergs; in lat. 40, lon. 64, passed a ship's lowermast, with topmasts attached, painted white with black bands, (a built mast;) since then had light winds from westward; 16th, was off Nantucket Shoals.

Ship W. Libby, (of Richmond, Me.,) Bishop, Shields 30 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Myer. Had strong gales from S. S. W. to S. E. up to the Banks. On the 13th day from Orkney Islands was in lat. 47 30, lon. 48 10, and got among the ice; tacked and stood to the E. for several hours to clear it; in lat. 43 10, lon. 49 38, fell in with ice again, and was obliged to stand back several hours to avoid it. March 12, lat. 40 52, lon. 62 52, saw a schr. standing N. E., with mainmast gone; since leaving the Banks have had westerly winds most of the time.

Ship Germania, Townsend, Havre Jan. 22, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. March 11, lat. 36 27, lon. 60 41, passed a quantity of flour, also the wreck of a ship's main-deck house, painted white. March 13, lat. 36 28, lon. 63 10, passed a ship's mainmast, apparently but a short time in the water; had been cut away; same day, saw a U. S. 74-gun ship, with a gunboat alongside; when first seen they were lying with all sail furled, sea smooth with a light air from the W.; towards night both made sail, stdg. S. S. W. Experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales the entire passage; shipped a sea which seriously injured two men; started main rail, stove three boats and booby-hatch bulwarks, and filled the cabins.

Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool Feb. 20, with mdse. and 21 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co. March 7, lat. 45 10, lon. 50 20, passed an iceberg.

Bark E. Foster, (of Millbridge,) Foster, Palermo Jan. 10, passed Gibraltar Feb. 4, with fruit to Simpson & Clapp. Sld. in co. from Gibraltar with bark Young Tark, of and for Boston, from Messina. March 5, lat. 22, lon. 65, was boarded from ship Kearsage, of Saco, from London for New-York, 60 ds. out, and short of provisions, having 3 weeks previous taken the captain and his wife and 11 seamen from a Norwegian bark, in a sinking condition; did not learn the bark's name; supplied with what provisions we could spare, and put our crew on allowance; the captain was in hopes to get to Bermuda, but advised him to run for St. Thomas, which we presume he did, as strong northerly gales prevailed for the 3 next ds. March 12, lat. 26 45, lon. 68 30, spoke bark Jacksonville, of Boston, from Calcutta for New-York, 140 ds. out; was short of provisions, and was supplied the same day by a schr. from the West Indies, March [illegible] lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible] passed a ship [illegible] S. W. [illegible].

Bark P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Greene, Rio Janeiro Jan. [illegible], via St. Thomas March 8, with coffee to E. Johnson. Sld. in co. from St. Thomas with schr. Amy Chase, for New-York.

Bark Sarah A. Nickles, Blake, Remedios March [illegible], with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with bark Edwin, for Falmouth, Eng., and brig Tempest, for Boston.

Bark Centenary, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible], Limerick 62 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. [illegible] Angus McDonald, of Sydney, C. B., a seaman, [illegible] fell from the forecastle-deck overboard and was lost.

Bark R. B. Walker, (of Boston,) [illegible] March 4, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. [illegible] off Gun Key, was boarded by U. S. gunboat [illegible].

Brig Bion Bradbury, (of Demerara,) Miller, [illegible] March 11, with sugar, &c., to Owen & Cornwell.

Galliot Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) Detlefsen, [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Cleaf, Brookhaven 2 ds.

Schr. Eldad, Burton, Norwalk, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Sailed.

March 20—U. S. transport ship City of New-York, Ship Island. Ship Narragansett, ——. Bark Marbs, (Brem.,) Cork. Schr. Prince Alfred, (Br.,) ——.

March 21—Steamship Ariel, Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 21—Arr. ships Fleetwing, Calcutta; Union, do.; Charles Ward, Havre; Criterion, do.; Clara Morse, do.; Trimountain, London; Milton, Ship Island; barks Rocket, Padang; Elwine Kreplin, Rotterdam; Alice Tarlton, Surinam; Leland, St. Thomas; [illegible] tain, Cienfuegos; brigs Iris, Surinam; Northern Belle, Jacmel; Orinoco, Cienfuegos; Orcolan, [illegible]; Centaur, Sagua; W. C. Clark, do.; Rio Grande, Cardenas; Lillian, do.; D. B. Deane, do.; schrs. [illegible] mus, St. Thomas; Brookfield, Jeremie; Mary Jane, Port-au-Prince; Joseph Nickerson, Cape Haytien; [illegible], Aquin.

Spoken, &c.

Argo—bark, of Marseilles, bound E., Feb. 15, lat. 49 27, lon. 11 40.

James Scott—bark, of Pictou, bound to Cork, 25 ds. out, Feb. 17, lat. 49 39, lon. 19 54.

Observer—Eng. bark, 23 ds, from Belfast for Philadelphia, March 7, lat. 43 28, lon. 49 58.

Vistage—Eng. bark, from Hartland Point for Trieste, Feb. 16, lat. 41 32, lon. 17.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, March 11, ship Maria, Clark, from Swansea for New-York in 8 ds.; barks Ocean Bride, [illegible], Demerara for New-York, ldg.; Mary C. Dyer, Pickett, for do., just discharged; brig Machias, Shoppy, do. do. ldg.; Ocean Traveler, Sargent, from Bermuda for New-York; do.; schr. E. C. Farnsworth, Rich, do. do. do.

At Key Francas, Remedios, March 9, barks E. Everett, for Boston in 3 ds.; James M. Smith, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Abby Ellen, do. do.; Evergreen, (Br.,) do.; schr. E. Platt, for Fall River, sld. same day.

At St. Thomas, March 9, ships J. W. Clark, Copperholt, from Rio Janeiro; Globe, Baker, from do.; brig J. H. Jones, Mills, from Cape Palmas, for New-York, repairing.

At Remedios, March 13, brig Abby Kelly, for New-York in 3 ds.; bark Henry Darling, for Boston in 4 ds.; brig Isaac Carver, for do. do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

HAS DISTANCED THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

Therefore, an advertisement in our columns is actually worth in dollars and cents to the advertiser as much as its insertion would cost in all the others. This is sound logic. Every business man will "see it," although papers that solicit patronage on the strength of a misstated circulation may not. It is not the purpose of the publishers of the LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED STATES to state the amount of their weekly issue. Obscure papers have already run that sort of thing into the ground. Figures have been turned from their veracious object, and made to bear false witness by such concerns. There is a better test of popularity than mere assertion. The public is invited into THE PRESS ROOM OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY to see its weekly edition worked off by one of the fastest presses ever built in this country, and to stand by and see it counted and sold. ADVERTISERS are welcome to learn from the BOOKS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, covering the weekly transactions of a series of years, how it has grown and prospered. Every facility will be given them to ascertain into how many hands their business announcements are sure to go. The GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER has nothing to hide, for the simple reason that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is its best friend, the surest medium for the advancement of its pecuniary interests. That its REGULAR EDITION IS MORE THAN EQUAL TO THAT OF THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS CONJOINED is an IMMENSE FACT, and it is desired that all who are so inclined should become cognizant of it by personal observation.

Let it be borne in mind, that while the SUNDAY MERCURY charges but little, if any more, for advertising, than its Sunday cotemporaries, it gives advertisers the advantage of A WIDER PUBLICITY THAN CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH THEM ALL COMBINED.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any UNPLEASANT ODOR, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

TASTES DIFFER, BUT THE SUNDAY MERCURY SATISFIES ALL.

WHY THIS GREAT SUCCESS?

The Sunday cotemporaries of the LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, in their anxiety to discover what carries up its circulation week after week, are no doubt constantly asking such questions as these:

Is it Lightning War News?
Is it War Correspondence?
Is it Thrilling Romance?
Is it Sensation Trials?
Is it Laughter-Moving "Table Talk?"
Is it the great story of "Imogen?"
Is it the Sparkling Poetry?
Is it the "Omnibus?"
Is it the Disbanded Volunteer?
Is it the spicy Anecdotes?
Is it the Brilliant Editorials?
Is it the Editorial Melange?
Is it the Latest Ship News?
Is it the Foreign Importations?
Is it the Latest Market Reports?
Is it Police Doings?
Is it the cream of current humor?
Is it Local intelligence?
Is it Court reports?
Is it the latest from Wall-st.?
Is it the Fire Department?
Is it Spicy Novelettes?

The truth is, that in A GRAND CONDENSATION of all these features, and many others, in a model Sunday Newspaper which is on the *qui vive* for everything, misses nothing, and has a circulation EXCEEDING BY THOUSANDS THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS IN NEW-YORK, consists the only charm of the SUNDAY MERCURY. In short, do you want to keep up with the age, and be at the same time amused, interested, and filled with new ideas on all sorts of subjects? If so, all this will only cost you Four Cents a week—the price of the SUNDAY MERCURY.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for pains in limbs and back, sore throats, croup, rheumatism, colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never fails. Read! Read!! Read!!!

Livonia, Wayne Co. Mich., June 16, 1859.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat: it commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her life. JOHN H. HARLAN.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ORGANIST.—CHR. E. HERING, TEACHER OF the organ, piano and vocal music, is desirous of obtaining a situation as organist. References—Edw. Hodges, Musical Director; Henry C. Timm, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr. Staunton, etc. Address University Building, Washington-square.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENING, in going from No. 14 East 22d-st., through Broadway, to No. 35 East 21st-st., a FUR CAPE. The above reward will be paid the finder by leaving the cape at No. 14 East 22d-st., or at the *Scientific American* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 28 cents, (silver.) Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.